

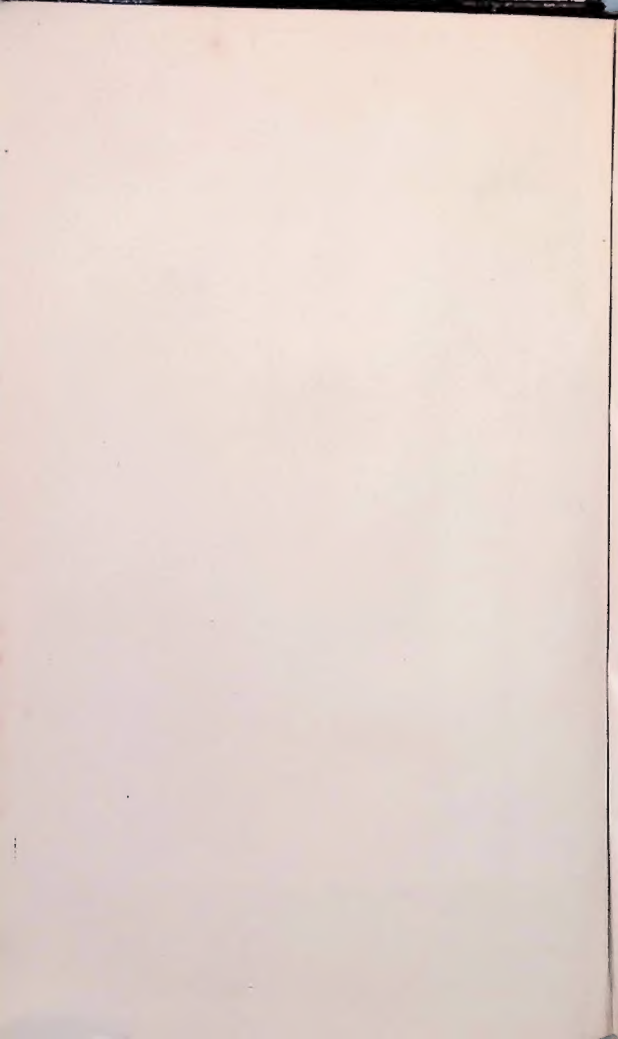
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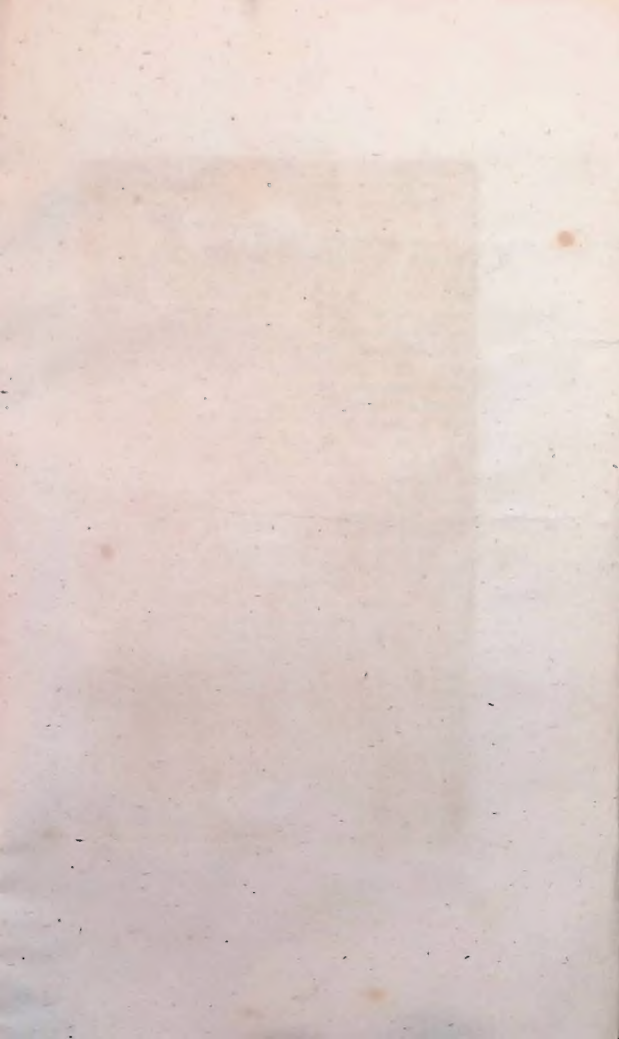


JWC/1(2)









BOOK SALES.

One of the rarest poetical works printed in the 19th century is the "Fugitive Pieces" of Byron. I believe that great hopes are entertained of discovering a hitherto unknown copy, and if the report be trustworthy, which I have no reason to doubt, it will cause a stir in circles bibliographical. "Fugitive Pieces," the initial volume of Byron's Juvenilia, was issued by S. and J. Ridge, Newark, in November, 1806, soon after Byron had confessed to Miss Piggot, after reading Burns, that he, too, was a poet. The quarto, which contains thirty-eight pieces on 66 pages, has no title page, nor does Byron's name appear save in connection with "The Tear," and "Reply to Some Verses of J. M. B. Piggot, Esq." John Thomas Becher, a friend of the poet from his Cambridge days, remonstrated against the licence of one poem, "To Mary," and the story goes that Byron thereupon cancelled the whole impression of 100 copies, save two or three. One was sent to young Piggot, another remained in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Becher, a third, lacking "To Caroline" and "To Mary," as well as six stanzas of the piece "To Miss E.P."—and none of these has been reprinted since 1806—in at Newstead. Mr. Becher's copy was given by a descendant to his solicitor, Mr. H. F. V. Faulkner, of Louth, Lincolnshire. Some years ago it was offered for a relatively small sum to the late Mr. Bernard Quaritch, who, however, refused it. Later it was sold to a dealer, and is now in the possession of Mr. Buxton Forman, it being the book from which the 1886 *fac simile* was made. Of course "Fugitive Pieces," with certain omissions, additions, and alterations, was re-issued under the title of "Poems on Various Occasions," in 1807, and as "Hours of Idleness" for the general public in the same year. It is impossible to assess the recent worth of "Fugitive Pieces," nor is a copy likely to occur at auction, ever, although the rumoured discovery be authentic. It will be recalled that "Poems on Various Occasions," original state, presented to Edward Noel Long, fetched £129 in 1901.

J. B. Pigot
Edinburgh

J. M. B. Pigot the gift of his Grand
mother Pigot 1801

Contents of Vol. 1.

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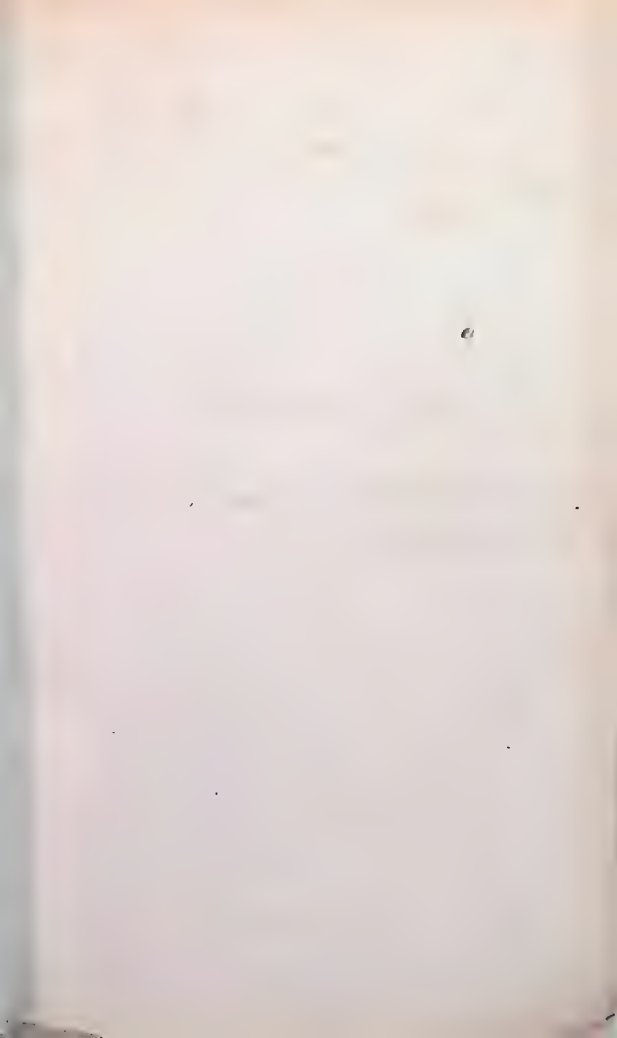
Part: 1st

1. Cholera.
8. Diabetes.
15. Cystorrhœa.
20. Gonorrhœa.
29. Scorbutus.

Part: 2nd

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1. Rachitis.
10. Syphilis.
29. Cancer.
40. Psora
47. Herpes. Lepra.
58. Tinea Capitis.
66. Apoplexy.
80. Paralysis.
98. Epilepsy.
110. Hypochondriasis.
120. Hysteria?



Monro. Vol: 2. Pl. 1. Sydenhamus.
Stiprocaster. Arctem, Celous.
D^r Ayrton Damp lapp. art: 65. Med: 1
of 2^d in - ph.

a/ The Belly is inflated.

b/ Sometimes there are spasms & cramp
in the bowels, legs, & arms.

Cholera

The first attack of this disorder is sometimes severe vomiting more generally however it is preceded by disagreeable sensations at the Stomach. The matter discharged is at first of a yellowish appearance & gradually deepens in color, the taste of it is very bitter, a prickling pain is felt in the Stomach. Soon the matter voided by stool is like that vomited. near the Patient is troubled with severe pains in his Belly. P. frequent & small at length

It is always most frequent
in summer & the beginning of
autumn.

They become irregular.
 Cold sweat to supervene.
 A desire to make water with
 a power of doing it

The duration of this disorder
 is generally very short, some-
 times it terminates in
 24 hours seldom reaches
 beyond 2 or 3 days.

Thursday. 6th March.

Diagnosis.

Some of the first symptoms
are attendant, of some form
particularly intermittent.
but the fevers have not so
continued with looseness
W^h there were cramps
of the extremities there is a
room left for doubt concern-
ing the nature of the
Disease, not that the Pruritus
is an essential symptom.

It most commonly is
due from Acid fruits &c.
Ratio Sympt.

1. The action of Bile
2. Increased Discharge &c

Because of its undesired
appearance we cannot
take any method to pre-
vent it, except

1. Counteracting the influence
of bile
2. Prevention of further
accumulation of it
3. To restore to normal condi-
tion to a Circulatory system.

The best way of counteracting
its influence is to remove
it from the body. This mode
of cure seems to be indicated
by nature. But this is not
advisable as it may be produc-
ive of bad consequences
we must therefore endeavor

to believe the acrimony
of it; but this can only
alluviate.

We must therefore rest
the augmentation of the
Bile; and this is chief-
ly owing to some stimulus.
This if it can be safely
ought to be removed.

otherwise we sh^d attempt
to render the part less
sensible of the stimulus.
The most frequent morbid
state w^h remains after
Cholera is an Inaction
of the Alimentary
Canal.

Dr Sydenham has much
improved our method
of cure of this disorder
(vide Sydenham) -

We sh^d: not attempt to increase
the action of the Al: Canal
but only facilitate it.

Hence Emetics are totally
and Cathartics in great
measure banished -
Those ^{which} are used are of the
mildest kind as
Manna &c

Diluents are useful on
various grounds. 1st

- 1 They dilute the Bile
- 2 They facilitate the action
of discharging.

D? Iyden have employed
Chicken-broth or w^m this
D. not be obtained a
large quantity of p^ro^per
some have preferred the
Decoctum Album.

Others have recommended
water acidulated with
Lemon or Cit. Acid.

By acids bile may be
coagulated, but whether
its stimulant qualities
is here by diminished
~~lower~~? Simple dilu-
ents are perhaps the
best, as water at the
temperature of milk

This set of med? has been
 productive of good conse-
 quences when made use
 of as injections. for this
 purpose. (Rich: broth.
 warm water. and some
 recommend Diluent, mixed
 with anacidalginous matters.
 They sh: be repeated after
 intervals of 1 or 2 hours
 thro' the whole course of
 the disease. Thus exhibited
 they have produced the best
 effects.

Opiates, have a tendency
 to allay the inordinate motion
 of a: (ance. but sh: not
 be used till after a due

Discharge has been ob-
tained. Then they are
very useful.

They sh^d. be exhibited
in a full dose. Often
however we are dis-
satisfied with regard
to its effects for often it
is thrown up again.
The solid will sometimes
stay & the liquid will not.
It sh^d. not be given all
at once but in small quantities
till a full dose be
easily given.
Digested sh^d. first be tried.

Saline Draughts are often
given as antiemetics.
as the Saline Purgative.

It is given by some in a fer-
menting state & with
some service perhaps.

Sometimes a few Drops of
the Inf: of lavender will
stop it. Pepper mint water
has also been of service.

Cataplasms and warm
water properly applied
are oft: productive of good
effects.

The warm Bath may be of
great service here & the
vomiting does not occur.

The Semicupium is on that
account preferable —

Emulents are frequently
of great service, particularly
w^h the disease is the result
of poisons. For this purpose
Oil & Milk &c

Bloodletting ought never
to be had recourse to in the
incipient stage; but w^h
inflammation occurs that
the Lancer becomes indis-
pensibly necessary — a/
For restoring the Al: Lancer
Cordials of various kinds
are employed.

7

The Peruvian Bark, Port,
wine with -
a generous & solid diet
with proper exercise
will in general restore
the system -

a. If the sickness or griping remains
next day after y^e Cholera is stopped
it is proper to give a dose of Physic
& an opiate in the evening -

March 7th 1777. ~

Diabetes.

The ^{ess}ential part of this disease is a profuse discharge by urine. This Disorder occurs much oftener than the ancient report it to have done formerly.

The first symptom is a frequent desire to discharge urine - the discharge is not accompanied with pain.

Thirst & Dryness in the mouth first alarm the Patient. The urine exceeds the quantity of fluid taken in. in the space of 24 hours 4th will run to 20 or 30 lbs.

This fluid assumes a lighter
 color than natural, &
 appears transparent, it
 suffers no separation on
 standing this tho general
 is not universal, as it has
 been observed wheyish or
 like milk in a dilute
 state. Sometimes it app^r
~~a~~ mixed with an oily
 matter. Its taste is most
 altered, its saline properties
 all dissipated, and obtaining
 a peculiarly sweet tasted
 there is increased in proportion
 to the quant^y discharged.
 Sugar has been extracted
 from it By Black &c

The smell of the urine is also affected, it resembles nearly the odor of violets;

The other functions of the Body do not remain unaltered. The saliva, Perspiration &c are altered. Saliva is scanty & viscid and w. Discharged appears frothy. —

The skin app. parched, dry, rough and often is scaly.

The most powerful means of procuring sweat are generally employed in vain.

B, bound & this increases in proportion to the continuance of the disease. This is not however universal

App: been, some times
 very voracious, Authors
 say that an aversion to
 food takes place in some
 cases.

The body is emaciated & it is
 -hausted, The Patient
 compl: of weakness (and
 heat in the Abdomen -

swellings oft: to the place
 particularly if the Discharge
 has been suddenly stopped.

These Adematous swellings
 affect the Back, often the
 Scrotum but in general
 the inferior extremities

Respirat: somewhat Difficult
 & towards the latter end

If the disorder quick &c
febrile & on? occurs.
Hot fits supervene. &c

The spirits are on^{ly} dejected
and the Patient either from
Debility, Heat &c or
convulsions

The continuance of it is often
tedious, after the Patient has
been much debilitated the
Discharge will be dimin-
ished, but in other respects
the disease proceeds.

It seems to be rather a Malady
of age than youth. &c

Drinking of large quant:
of small liquors, as tea,
the continuance of Diuresis,

Blood letting, the applic:
of Cold, Frigid &c but
in general as a cure
nothing can be assigned.

Duncan refers it to an affection
of the Kidneys — — —
(Practice).

The chief attempts to be used
in cure must be to restore
the discharge by the Kidneys
to its ordinary state.

1. Diminution in the dose
2. Augmented sensibility.

1. We must endeavor to increase the tone -
2. To remove particular augmented sensibility.
3. To diminish determination to the kidneys.
4. To prevent occurrence of superfluous water into the system

Duncan thinks that after it has continued for a certain length of time that it is incurable.

March 10th 1774

Duncan has now a list:
on w^{ch} we can much rely
but those 4th Practitioners
employ. I will be mentioned
as stringents & appears to
be sure and they have been
said to have ^{had} good effects
Citric Acid

Rine-water &c have been
employed for this purpose
but Allum. Mercur is
preferable. w^{ch} combined
with the terra japonica
an elegant formula &c
Ionic. and Peruvian
Bark, Chalybeate &c
Exercise is often of the greatest
use. This will increase the
Determination to the surface

Diminishes the flame to the
Kidneys. Sailing is
the best, as it does not fa-
tigue.

Stimulants have been
recommended by some.

In the number of such.

Auncantrants Tincture
of (Anthrax). The employ-
ment of the med: some say
they have seen the best effects
but Duncan never c^d. obtain
any good from it —

Diaphoretics of the most
powerful kind some have
recommended as Dover's
powder, with warm bath
but D. thinks the inducing
a gentle moisture on the
surface is preferable.

This may perhaps be ob-
tained by eversion & Coaction
or by change of Climate.

Emetics has only been
suggested as likely to be
of use few or none having
recommended them, from
experience. But their violent
agitation wth they cause
might be prejudicial,
nevertheless there are some
facts wth w^d. seem to favor
their use. quod mulier
contigit in Regal: infirma:
hoc confirmat. &c

multa arunt quod Insip.
boni sunt.

Jorsan recte.

Althaa
from arabia - from the
Regal: Kingdom.
Harts horn. Jellies &c.

quod volumus de Prodigio
faciam melius obtinere populi
Volunt: cavendo
et hoc studiose curare debemus
Opiori: quam boni sunt.
sensibilitatem diminuant
i. in statu naturali & nam
alii dicunt quod opior
melius.

Applicationes externa. alii
volunt.

Frigo &c

The use of tight belts were
recommended by Dr. Whistler
But Lincan thinks a
Plaster applied to the Loins
may require. Mercury
too perhaps that he used

without success. He thinks
the oncolocic antagonism,
sh. be tried; and if these
fail then antiozonics
as Camphor &c.

In the alleviation of the
symptoms we sh^d. on de-
^{and}

1. To counteract urate of the
system.
2. To moderate thirst.

To obviate constipation
I would

For the first of these we
sh^d. employ fast. it being
exceedingly nutritive.

Butter for an may be
ranked in this class
oleum Ricini to obviate
constipation cum Sitt. Jalap.

Erythraea

This name is not to be met with among the systematic writers. It very frequently is a symptomatic disorder but it also is at other times Idiopathic. Bagley's description of this disorder is the best.

The best description of the disease is to be met with in the writings of Mr. Leconte.

It begins generally with a frequent inclination to discharge urine. It is soon observed that the quantity of urine is small and a resistance of the mass of blood over the walls of the urinary tract.

And the sensation of heat is
is not owing to any change
in the urine, every day
the urine seems, at the
beginning it is very high
colored; later on whitish.

It shows a peculiar copu-
ration & deposits a mucus
on being poured off &c

Sometimes it appears fibrous
like white wool swimming
in the urine -

The urine is never entirely
dried but sometimes it is
more than one half, and
as it is longest retained it
has the largest quantity of
mucus. The odor (or heat)
is faded -

muscle length is gradually
impaired, and if the discus-
sion is contracted it will un-
doubtedly prove fatal.

Tuesday March 10

Diagnosis There is little danger
of confounding this. I don't wish
any other, the only disease from
w^h it is necessary to distinguish
it are the Leucorrhoea & Gonorrhoea.
This disease is most commonly symp-
-tomatic of the stone in the bladder,
the treatment then must differ
from that of the Diarrhoea & Hemorrhoid.
It is not a frequent affection
most commonly occurs with
people in an advanced stage
of life, males rather than fe-
-males. It will sometimes
originate from a too con-
-centration of the urine &c.

Proximate Cause.

Increased secretion by the
= cause glands of the vid luf per
hence may be produced an
of all the symptoms of the
Disease. &c.

Practice.

The increased secretion being
chief morbid symptom.
only Indication is to diminish
that secretion. This may
be done either from increased
sensitivity or from the presence
of some stimulating cause
in the urine.

There are many Indications
combat, and afterwards to
the

18
and attention sh^d. be paid to the
diet. we sh^d. have all stimulative
& animal and seasoned meat,
must not be employed; or if
vegetable & milk diet be found
to be sufficiently nutritive, then
flesh or meat may be allowed.

Illiant legions are proper
purgatives are useful rather as obviating
the symptoms than as radically
curing. They act by removing the
irritability &c.

They are useful particularly w^h
it occurs (colic hemic)
If they serve to increase the laxity
the secretory organs
a constant use of opium is
sometimes requisite, it must then
be conjoined with gentle laxatives

Hyoscyamus. Cullen says he
of service.

Duncan doubts whether the desired
effects of opium can be obtained from
it.

Cicuta may be used when the
disorder results from the
state of the bladder, but a tedious
continuance is requisite.
Discents alleviate.

Absorbents & astringents Duncan
thinks only of use as they destroy
the acid in the stomach.

and even worse he prefers to any
astringent of the vegetable, & they
to brace the system above.
hence the Peruvian bark or
herb may be of use. (Ed. but the
may be tried.

(Stricture & Injections) wth there
 are no (calculi) may perhaps
 be of use. we must begin with
 caution and then perhaps there
 is no danger to be apprehended
 from them. Lime water or
 a slight ^{Dilution} infusion of Sacrum Saturni
 by Dr. Butler's machine may be
 injected into the Bladder.



Gonorrhea, virulenta

March 21. 1777

Duncan enters some specimens
upon this subject & some of the
from those ^{to} are generally
held to be true & correct but
with this entering into them
freely.

It begins with slight and rather
agrecable titillation at the
extremity of the urethra —
it generally begins, & continues
2 or 12 Days after the infection
has been rec^d. but this is
not an universal rule
for it will sometimes be
dominant for months and
then appear on some days

tender accident &c.
need the vessels appear
rather more opac than
and a tinged matter is
the, the small degree of
succeed in irritating the
tissue. —

a constant pain the ure
be kind the glands —
an unusual degree of
in the breasts —
the tinged matter now
on a white, yellow & or
green color, the urine less
exceedingly hot in the peti
cinnam. (or the then com
on at a time the Dis
may be judged to have arrived

in which all the symptoms
then gradually pass off -
and the air of any one
will entirely disappear
This termination will some-
times occur in the space of
5 or 6 weeks, but at other
times the best advice may be
obtained it will continue
for months and even years.
The same is true of Symp. and
that Schurria will oft. take
place. Incontinency of urine
occurs ^{in many} and will also
sometimes from very slight
accid. take place
Swelling of the Perineum &

testicles. pain in the groin -
But the most troublesome
symptoms are those which appear
after the removal, as erysipelas
- dischymion. There are however
- more constant than the
symptoms mentioned before
which are troublesome
- Indurations which affect the
discharged urines & cancer
and these are of the cause
of impotence -

Gonorrhoea in males is suffi-
- ciently characterized by the
discharge from the urethra

22.
In the former case the gonorrhea is
likely to be accompanied with
leucorrhoea. The distinction be-
tween them was given in
treating of that disease.
The exciting cause is undoubtedly
a particular kind of gonorrhea
&c

Practitioners in general agree that
this is a Specific Disease
Some think that the matter is
absorbed by the lymphatics of the
glans, others that the urethra
is itself absorbed. Duncan thinks
that it is not requisite to have
recourse to either of these opinions
but rather say that the infection
has adhered to the mucous
the extremity of the penis and

and is afterwards, in separate
experiments &c

Some are of opinion that the
discharge is owing to liquefaction
there may sometimes result
from the sudden change, &
the matter undergoes in
and quantity we can not say
to the supposition, & in some
observations also contradictory
Directions too are contradictory
to it. I proceed from the
Lungs.

Duncan thinks that the
discharge is from the

17 March 1777

~~The first symptom of the disease is a
swelling of the extremities~~

The first symptom I observe is the
inflammation of the extremities
of the lower limbs. This then he imagines
to be the result of vitiated & ex-
cretion.

Practice.

Antidotes against this disorder
have frequently been made.
to have been discovered by Dr
his little confidence is to
be placed. Dr. F. J. Dyce recom-

mends an Injection of Caustic
Alkali, this will in all
probability answer the purpose.
But if the Disease has taken

place the practice is attended
with considerable danger
again the literature of diff. fever
is riddled off. diff. progress
sensitivity. Duncan will
not recommend it.

a slight solution of corrosive
sublimata has been recommended
and in cautious hands may
be of considerable benefit.
Instead of injections I recom-
mend ablation of the ex-
-tremity of the urethra by one
of these liquids. But it is re-
-quisite that there sh. be
no purg'd within 24 hours
24 hours after coition.
Warren's treatise. 2c

This disease under proper treatment
men will cure itself in general
we have only to continue in
this course and moderate
the violent symptoms.

Two stages

1. Inflammatory
2. Atonic

We sh^d. endeavour to diminish
the increased action of ^{the} vessels
wh^{ch} is caused by stimulus
& increase sensibility.

The Atonic state is for the most
part the consequence of previous
inflammation. On the general
Princ^{le}: the action of the medicine
may be explained -

Remed. Mercuri:

Cathartics have of all others
been most frequently used
and with the best advantage
they diminish the inflammation
sympt. by evacuating the
system in general and some
determine from the Mercurial
purg. formerly the most drastic
were had recourse to
but now those of the most
gentle purg. kind are used
are of a refrigerant kind.
as Cream of Tartar &c
Others wish to combine them
with Mercurials but Linnæus
thinks this conjunction is
to the common harm -

Incontinence may result from
the frequent & violent use
of them. They sh^d. only be
employed twice or thrice in
the first week, but during
the whole of the inflammatory
stage it is necessary to keep
the P. gentle open, by frequent
Lentive Electuary &c—

P^r letting is in some cases
necessary. Topical bleeding,
except in case of Thyma &c sh^d.
not be employed.

To moderate the inflamⁿ: cool
regimen is of the greatest
advantage. Sometimes cold
or itself produces a cure

Animal food & spices sh^d be
avoided. Strong liquors must
not be used. Violent exercise
and out. door work augment
the heat of the body & quicken
the circulation.

24
March: 24. 1777.

2 Stages.

Inflammatory & Catarrhic
for the first. Cathartics &
Antroplogistic regimen &
In the 2^d recommend of as
to increase the urine and there-
fore Diuretics & the saline
particles. This a greater quan-
tity of fluid. Gum Arabic
conjoined with it may be of
great service.

The employment of Diluents
will considerably alleviate
the pain resulting from Pro-
lapse perhaps a sufficient

quantity of water introduced
into the system is not so
useful, but in general it is
prepared with some than
toasted bread. Infusion
is the best possible Diluent.
For soening the humors & excretion
and Cold Sedatives sh^d be
comp. Care. A greater will be
for in this effect some say
other, contradict. Tho they
diminish the sensibility
a short time. yet they after
wards have a tendency to
increase it. it is not
proper to use them in
a Poultice formed with

The solution of Sacrum Saturni
common Cataplasms in the
case of violent Phymosis may
be of advantage; but the best
way is to employ fomentations.
The part &c? be immersed in
water, with a water &c of
a moderate temperature,
for the space of $\frac{1}{2}$ or one
whole hour. — (6

Sometimes the inflammation
cannot have applications
made immediately to it. Then
injections of Cl: Clives or Mucos:
= Caze of G: Arabic may be of
service. By these remedies
the inflammatory stage will
be removed or at least con- sider-

considerably relieved.

When the Atomic stage comes on
a very diff: method is required
we are to consider the violence
as then removed, and the remedy
depending on the conseq: of the
preceding inflam: or the med:
we were used to conquer it.

Mercury was formerly used
in this stage, but is for general
now neglected.

With moderns, the chief med:
may be reduced to 2 heads

1. Astringents for the Prostatic
neck
2. Tonic for the system in
general

Astringent injections are

powerful, but not without
 danger, some Practitioners
 will not on any account
 use them. certainly they sh^d.
 not be employed during the
 inflammatory stage. . . .
 They sh^d. be begun in a sparing
 manner and then there is no
 danger.

^{constia}
 Eli^{ha} Sacrum Saturni. Verdigrise.

The last I ^{tried} never had one of
 the ~~fraturnity~~ of trying.

The Bark may be of very great
 service, but is not totally
 without danger.

but some horticultural habits require
 that the running sh^d be left to
 itself.

2^d Cold Bath is frequently of con-
siderable advantage!

Warty excrescences and strictures
are sometimes the consequence
of Gonorrhoea.

The first is more generally
the consequence of Syphilis
will be considered w^h that
malady is treated of. Strictures
of the urethra are sometimes
cured by Bougies, they require
employment for a length of
time?

come - 1827

29
achexia

Neobuties

The sea sickness or that disorder
is defined by nosologists
is here meant to be treated of.
Those sympt. will be documen-
tated w^h are most general &
urgent.

The first change is a Pale ness
of countenance w^h is always
attended with lassitude, heaviness
and torpor in the ^{inferior} extremities.

Breathless and palpitated?
on slight action
sickness in bones, no refresh-
ment from sound sleep.
App. natural. in general but

some time. Name & structure
at once? The incipient stage. B.
oft. - loose oft. - bound. ~~stool~~
Fetid & even bloody.

Urine suffers many changes.

March: 25: 1775. 30

The Gums are first affected.
They are soft, flaccid & sometimes
The Patient complains of heat
and itching or of with² pain
is increased by eating.
They bleed on slight & no cause.
The secretion of the saliva is
augmented and the taste is
saline. The countenance
seems dark & dirty, not
merely the skin of the face
but that of the whole body.
Then it is rough, interperated with
purple spots with
a peculiar appearance of face & the
large lived blotches appear on

The lower extremities in
on they have discharged
particular kind of
become ulcerous. The
interior, and frequent
tars can hemorrhage after
the slightest exertion
in ulcer. He is affected
hairs, swelling and hardening
of the muscles, of the lower
~~extremities~~ more especially.
The joints crackle on motion
of the become immovable;
ulcers and sores open, the
dissolution of the callous of
broken bones, oft occurs.
Death at length
to the miserable being.

31
injection as it runs this course
of great rapidity, at other
time it is more slow -
It depends in great measure
on the treatment the Patient
meets with.

It is more particularly
connected with Jaundice
of the liver. But when the
fever is combined
with it our hopes remain
for cure.

There are some diseases, which
resemble this malady.

as Elephantiasis, Leucoderma
and Jaundice.

The former is a rare occurrence
and can be traced to the same

occasional causes. it affects
the bones particularly,
attacks the extremities lower
particularly. In Syphilis
appears in the form of chancre
throat or Pseudo there is
Danger of confounding them
but the cutaneous eruptions
which we are in danger from
but accurate observation
will easily distinguish.
Lues venerea attacks the
syphilis of the bones.
The Inflammation are
mixed.

In Syphilis the disease
from preceding
In the Scars there are

Resolution of Callous.

There is little danger of
 poisoning the patient
 with it. Glandular is not
 accompanied with the
 uterine or Affections, the
~~freedom~~ of bone, &c. &c.
 strong swelling of the Gums,
 swelling & spontaneous
 eruption & sufficiently char-
 acteristic the disease.

The Theory is little understood
 by any.

The indolent and lazy the me-
 morial & Infirmary are parti-
 cularly liable to it.

Altho' as, want of vegetables,
 cold, moisture, and fat are

all exciting causes of it.

It rarely begins in a temperature of 60 degrees of Fahrenheit but will continue in any climate. All the Phenomena are to be explained from a vitiated state of the blood.

Some say others contradict that the Blood ~~is~~ is ^{is} solid. This they say is the consequence of Putridity. Others say the ^{increase} of saline matter cause the Globules to break down

an anirritated solid &c.
It may happen in part from the one & part from the other

Practical

No Habit can be deemed sufficiently guarded from it.

It occurs in Garrison's

and during long voyages.

We are furnished however with remedies which almost

certainly prevent it.

Contrast the voyages of
Anson & Cook on 1 & 2

Tringle's speech in the
Rational Society.

D. Brown's letter to D. Hope
in the last Med. Com. & Dis.

March 26: 1779.
(Quarantine)

Air
Cleanliness
Exercise
& Diet

are the four chief
things to be attended to in the
Preservation of Health.

Washing the ship, sprinkling
the under deck with vinegar
making use of Ventils;

Fire in Dept. Part of the ship
particularly under the Deck
exists, burning wood & Gunpowder
we were employed in the pre-
vention of the Scurvy by Cooks

Cleanliness sh^d be very much
-Ded to, they sh^d be obliged
to change their Linens & Wash
Cloths &c

Exercise in a superior degree
is of great service, but without
exertion is of the worst
consequence. Therefore Jack
repeated his crew in a
manner that they enjoyed
& hence was interrupted sleep.
Diet. Salt meat is in a
state of production in some
degree of this on a lady; when
it can not be avoided the
best sh. ~~meat~~ only be used,
and the fat sh. not be eaten.
Whenever a ship touches
upon any country where
fresh meat cannot be ob-
tained, Vegetables as Lard
Salary &c may be found.

(2) Portable Lamp was used by
Cook, &c. Hide Casts &
bones & bones found by the
Burying & Burial in the winter
to be a remedy for the disease
over it, in a very advanced
stage. by means —
The restoration of the flint to
their natural state...

1. To counteract the vitiated qualities w^{ch} the fluids have acquired.
2. To expel the vitiated matter from the system.

1. To restore I am to the sample solid fibre
2. To support the bitol

med? of the most gentle kind
 ought to be used in order to
 irritate the constitution.
 Cinna has been recommended
 as a good remedy. it is men-
 tioned by Dr. Anderson, &c.
 she had made no objection
 or sh^d not place any con-
 fidence in it.

Jonies, a great variety of
 these have been tried, both
 matters and aromatics have
 been used; & extolled. Chalybeats
 also are not recommended.
 Peruvian Bark. This has
 been ordered not merely as
 a tonic but as an anti-
 septic

Where Scarcity is united with the
Goal force, then the Dark
combined with some may be
of considerable use. o o o

Many Meds are also much
for operating particular Symp
o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o

* Florid countenance and puerile
soft skin show that there is a pro
= disposition to the Scrophulous

* begin generally in the Spring

21 March 27. 1779

Scrophula

This Disorder seldom first
breaks out after years of ma-
turity.

It first appears under the
form of small hard swellings
at the lower part of the face
behind the ear and under
the chin, for a long time they
retain the color of the skin
on examination they may
easily be found to be of the
glandular kind and parti-
cularly the Lymphatic Glands
are affected. as they increase
in size the pain augments,
they now change their color
and begin to discharge a thin

Acute watery humors
sometimes pur is evacuated —

and if they heat up in
heart they soon open in a
from continued rain great debility
the Patient is often carried
by a hectic fever. The
-lungs are not always, confined
to the lower part of the face
but frequently make their
appearance under the arm
in the Groin, Inguentary
The Glands of the Lungs are
these tubercles. Phthisis
sometimes, affected. Dis-
matter is not always. Dis-
-ing them, for they sometimes
become schivorous. At other
they will after breaking
in and never appear again

In severe cases ——— a considerable swelling of the abdomen and upper lip sometimes over the whole face ——— are oft concomitants of this Malady. But of all the symptoms the affection of the eyes is the most troublesome. it very commonly affects the eyes ^{each} is inflamed to such a degree as to render the Patient incapable of seeing. The bones are oft affected. The most painful and dangerous symptom is the affection of the large joints commonly called white swelling; for these swellings are generally sequestrations

as it has been of any long
continuance there is no dis-
-tinction in distinguishing
it from any other Disorder.
But in the incipient state it
may be mistaken for common
Phlegmon & ^{Stomatitis typhosa} but the progress
of the Disease is very different.
The pain of the Phlegmon is
soon over & more acute than
over Scrophulous causes.

In the more advanced stage
it may be confounded with
Syphilis, and the Diagnosis
is particularly difficult
when the Patient is of a
Scrophulous habit.

But w^h syphilis attacks the
bones, it begins with the
middle and rarely affects
the ends of them, or the joints.
w^h tumours do not appear in
and if children are of a florid
complexion and have a
swelling of the upper lip &
septum of the nose we may
be tolerably assured of the
scroph. being present.

It is an hereditary malady
and some say ^{it is} a contagious
one, but this last circum-
stance may be doubted.

It is disorder w^h attacks
the lax habits ~~the~~ ^{more with those of acute & scrofulous children}
It will be produced by grossness
Diet conjoined with inactivity.

Cathartics are pernicious —
 and the air given by Sea, water
 and Chalybeate is not to be thought
 to be the result of their impres-
 sion, but only of their
 diluent nature. Modern
 Practitioners (many of them)
 require that the sea-water
 sh^d. be diluted with common
 water. These are most efficacious
 when combined with Exercise
 & Dietetics, as ~~that of~~
 Diaphoretics are to be looked
 upon in the same light.
^{They} They produce sweat & are pernicious —
 Tonics have at least in general
 some good effects. and a great
 variety of these have long been
 used. particularly Bitters.
 of all vegetable Tonics the
 Bark is to be preferred
 but the metallic are to be

March 31st 1777 (D)

39

Exercise is never, except in some
so long as the strength of the
Patient will bear it.

But Cold bathing cannot in
some cases be employed with
great Danger. where it is
Admittable no remedy is
more efficacious. It has
been a question whether Sea
or fresh water bathing is
preferable. Dr. Dubois
watering places are frequented
for many reasons this mode
is the best, & indeed the Sea
water itself gives an ad-
ditional stimulus to
the system. But wth this

cannot be obtained fresh in
may be used with great advantage
or mixed wth common salt. Vegetable
acids to a great extent
and burnt sponge have been
recomm^{ed}, the first
may perhaps be prejudicial
the second w^{ill} not probably
be of service. Murex is
to be an animal substance
Millepedes are not so com-
used as formerly perhaps
with reason.

Sal Soda has been recomm^{ed}
and is used by some in London
Duncan never saw it used in
America it is not he of any use
Dupilage has been said to be

the greatest service but I
doubt its efficacy, it being
a mild emetic given in
small doses. It is used in (angels,
Mercury is of all Meds. used
in this disorder. The most
uncertain in its effects.
It is a remedy from which we
are not to be expected in this
malady, but it may be
productive of bad effects
it is not to be recommended.
Cauter has been recommended
and known to resolve the tumor.
It is a sufficient R. of exposure
have not been made or
to ascertain its effects.

Antimony is much used
and probably will be
very prejudicial to the
sacrum & turnic in solution
has not been applied (I rec-
ollect) & it perhaps was
upon the catbolle

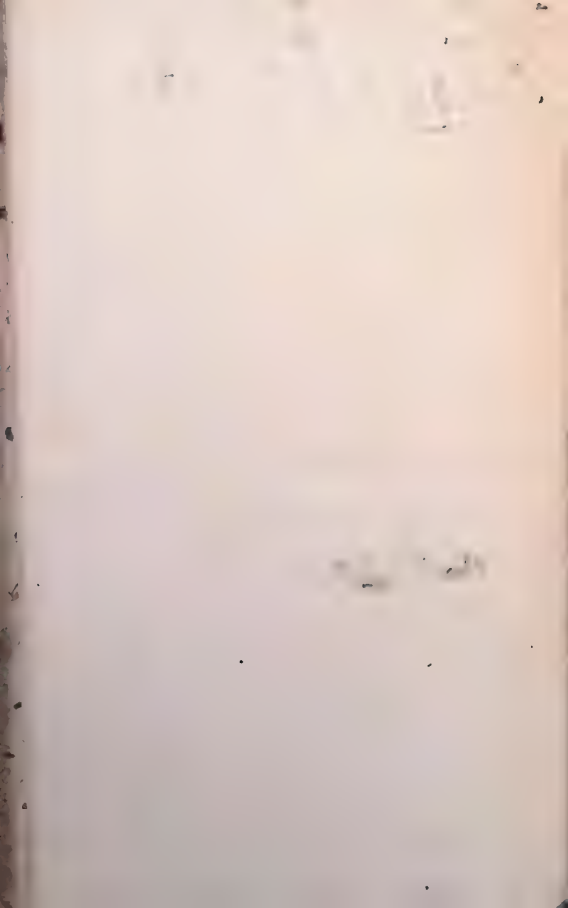
The extraction of the lymph
& can be first affected has been
recommended, & not
practised & probably with
reason. Some say that the
limb affected by the white
swelling sh. not be ampu-
tated - subscribers not to the
opinion.





Dr. John. Fort. Jones, Jr.
— Albany, N. Y.
Sept. 1841

$07_4b = 1c$
 $09_2b = 3c = 1d$
 $084_4b = 42c = 8d = 1e$
 $091_2b = 88c = 96d = 21e = 1f$



Age

Hair

Eyes

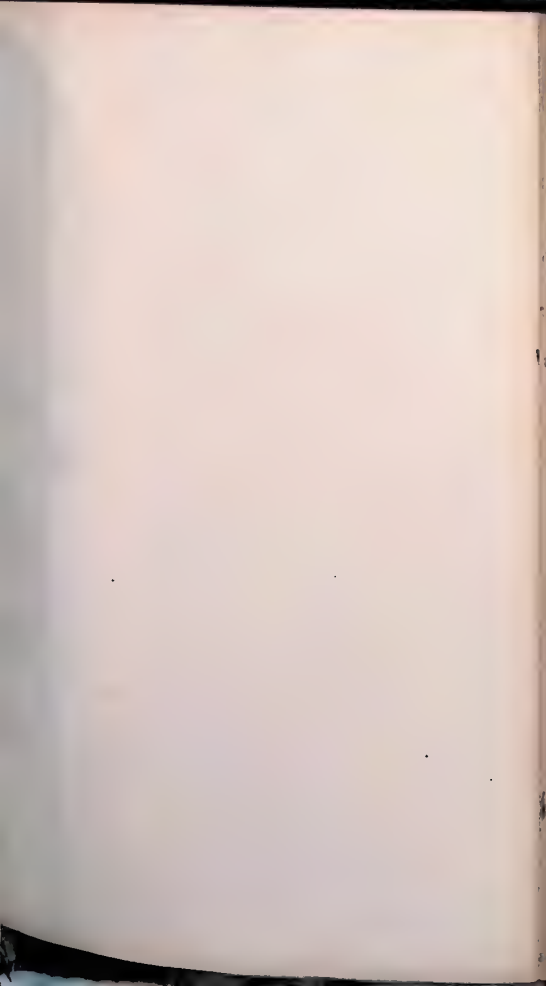
Speech

Activities

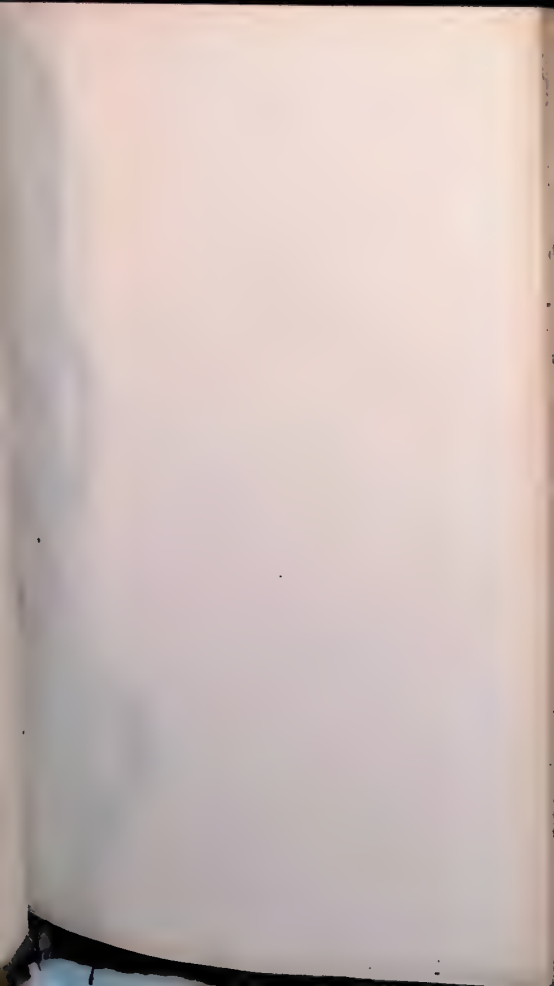
Diagnosis

Plan

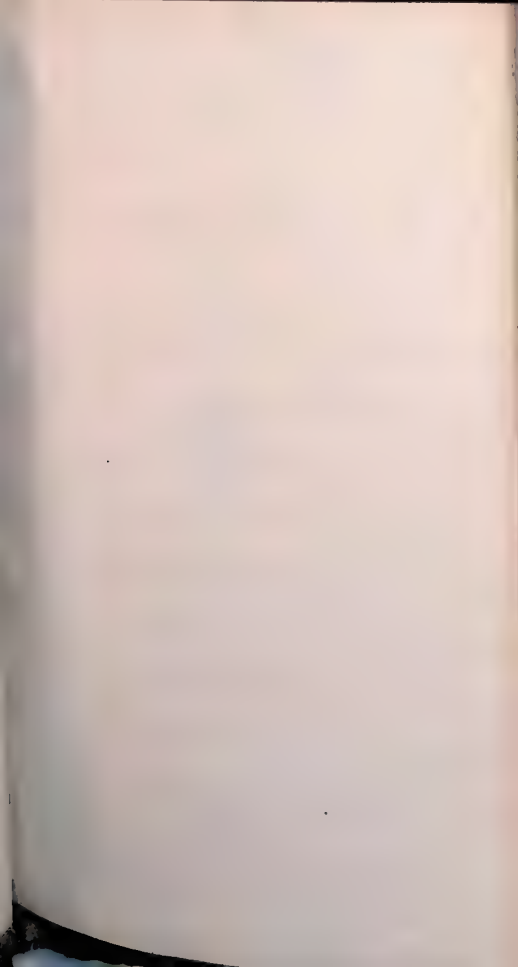












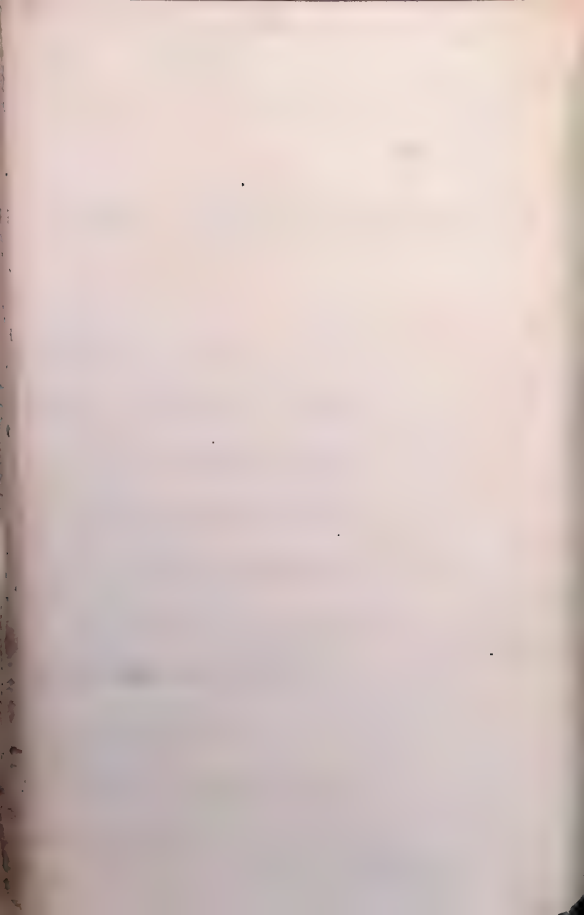


Rachitis. March 29 1777

This disorder is almost peculiar
to children

Makes its attacks gradually &c

It is first detected by an appearance
of lassitude. If the children before
were able to walk they soon lose
the power, become emaciated,
and have no appetite. The first
local appearance is a swelling
of the abdomen, attended sometimes
with a fluctuation. The first
characteristic symptom is the
swelling of the Head, soon after all
the bones of the body become augmen-
ted the tuberosities of the Ribs attached



to the Sternum are much increased.
Cough wth threatens suffocation.

The softer parts of the body waste
much. The spine suffers the same
change wth other bones, and becomes
distorted. The neck is ovaro-
cent; the voice shrill. If the
Patient recovers health he never
can shape; in general after languish-
ing a considerable time a hectic
fever takes away his life.

Belly at first regular, at last oft-
tense. Pulse at first slow, last
quick. An appearance of cheer-
fulness at the later stage is a fatal
symptom. It is often congenial, and
is said to be hereditary, and also to



result from the debilitated consti-
tution of Parents, from w^h over-
cause induced. It is said to have
originated from soft, watery &
sweet diet; from the milk of
the nurse; from Heat of rooms
and bed, and from precluding
medicines, as Convulsions &c.

This is evidently a disease of the
liver; the earthy matter is either
not deposited, or else is in a very
fluid state, or the earthy part
after deposition is again re-
absorbed.



Apr 6 1777

4

of evacuates power as we are
subject to Emetics. As long
as stomach is good they increase
the appetite & promote Digestion
but they have these Advan-
tages, yet some inconvenience
stand than otherwise, if they
frequently be resorted to,
the tone of the stomach will
be weakened by them. &c.

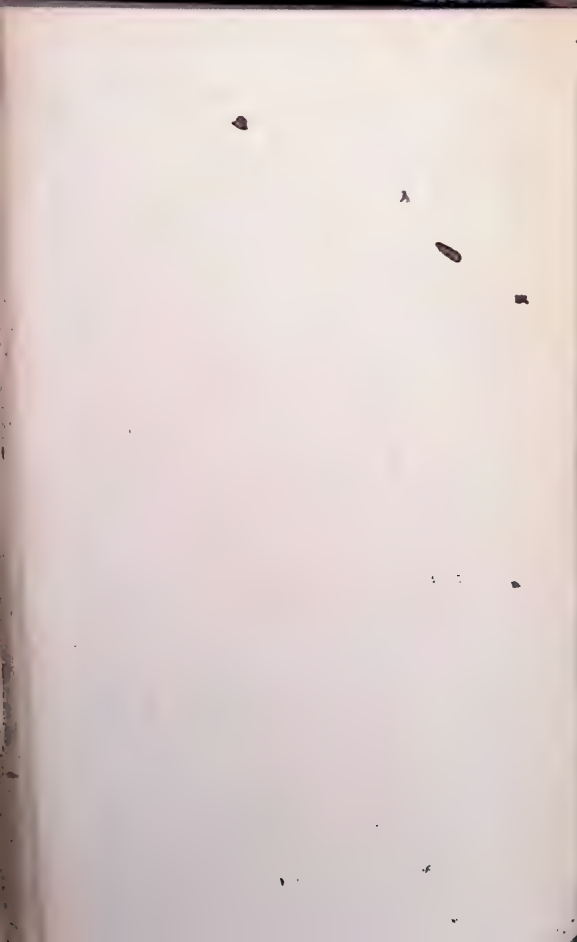
Cathartics of a strong nature
are universally to be avoided
in this Disease, even those of
the mildest kind will not
bear to be so frequently used
as Emetics. Rubarb is more
legitimate than any other, for at the same



time that it is a purgative
it becomes a tonic to the lungs.
Indurified Arteries are cured
with great propriety banished
from practice.

They were not recommended
by Dr. Gregory and others but
I mean is of opinion that they
will be serviceable but rather
prejudicial.

Careful friction Dr.
strongly advises. it sh^d. be used
he says however with modera-
tion. No bad effects can
result from it. If this is of
some benefit & entice exercise
must necessarily be of service.



In this malady many diff^{er}ent
and vegetable astringents have
been recommended, the use
of the bark supercedes that of
all others. Because of the diffi-
culty of the astringent upon
Children. injections or exter-
nal applic^s have been ad-
vised; but to administer it
by the mouth is much the best
mode if this be found practi-
cable.

Mineral astringents too are
much esteemed by many.

Those waters wh^{ch} are naturally
impregnated with Iron are to
be chosen.

Preparations of Copper have been



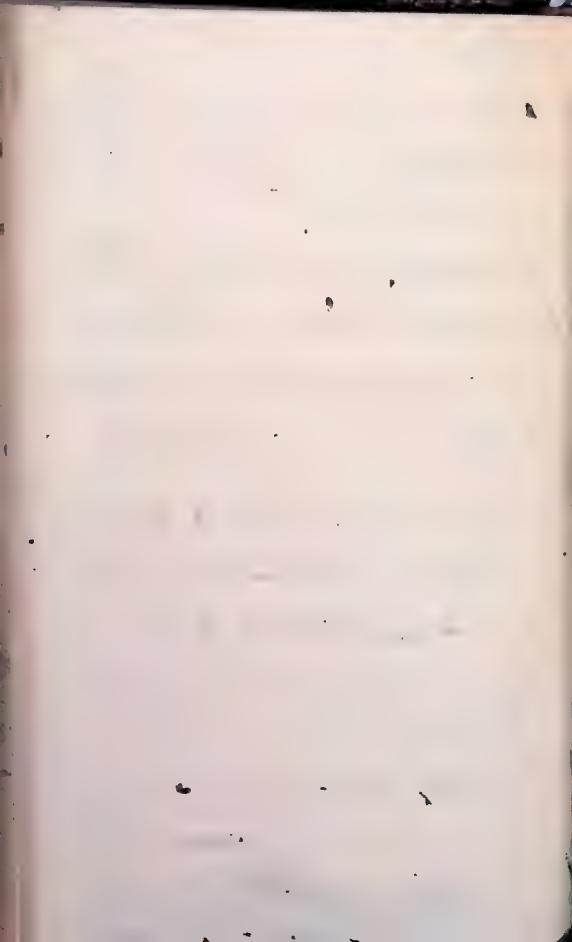
divine).

The Cuprum ammoniacum I
think, if used wth caution may
be serviceable.

6^d bathing of all the Joints
is the best. it may certainly
under improper management
be rendered prejudicial.

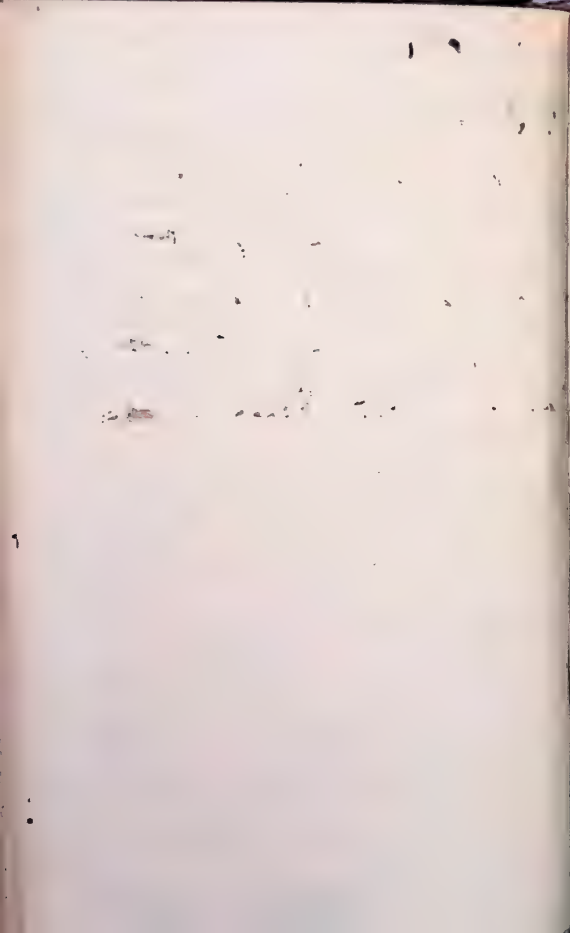
Some recommend an Oil pre-
pared from the Liver of the
Shake, it is said to be of great
service to those who use it
in the Highlands.

It is said to excite a fever by
irritating the ^{arteries} ~~veins~~ and
nerves, afterward the Stomach
and elbow joints are requisite



the mottoed to the end of the
sheet, and last of all they lay
in linen surrounded with it.
Duncan has heard ^{it} recommended
by persons of great accuracy, and
from France w^o? he intended to
visit a time if he sh^d? have an
opportunity.

Different kinds of bandages
have been invented and tried.
but perhaps all the machines
are improper, and I exercise
sh^d? be rather made use of.
The diet of the Patient must
be varied according to the time
of life at w^o? they are arrived.
a good nurse sh^d? be carefully



selected for Children.

18th People advanced in years
are attacked with this disorder
they can use food of a solid &
nutritious kind but at the same
time of easy Digestion. Dry
Cooler, little Drink &c

Mr. Hooper has treated us very well
in every way

Mr. Chapman has abridged it - or

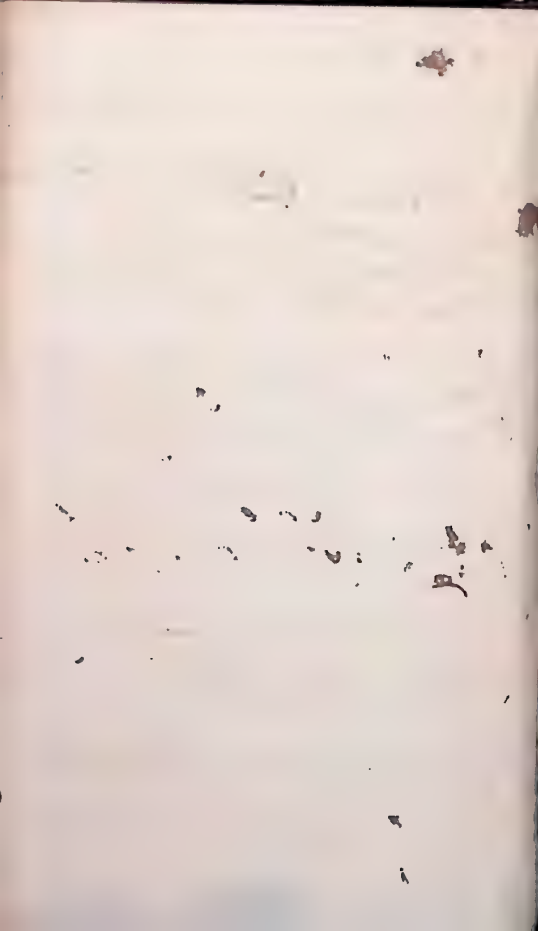
Syphilis.

Sometimes it makes its appearance under one set of symptoms at another under a diff: one. And these are

1. Those w^{ch} depend on topical application of the virus
2. Those w^{ch} depend on the affection of lymphatic vessels it has entered into the system
3. Those w^{ch} result from a disposition of the virus after it has been taken into the system

From the last of these results

1. Cutaneous eruptions
 2. Affections of the v after solids
 3. Affections of the harder solids
- Sometimes this Disorder will run this all its stages in the most



rapid manner at other times
it will last in the system for
a very great length of time?

The best ground of distinguishing
this from other maladies is a
knowledge from whence it
derived its origin. It is much
more difficult to distinguish
between this and one other malady
in the ancient state than in the
disorder.
In the Phthisis pulmonalis it
is almost impossible to persuade
the Patient that he is in any danger.
But in the dures venerea it is
difficult to persuade him that
he is out of it.

Duncan on the operation of
of Mercury in the Venereal
Disease



De Haen on the Diff. preparations of
Paris -

April 2nd 1777

The disorder commonly is de-
scribed by proceeding on one of
three principles:
1. By evacuating the ^{active powers} ~~liquors~~
2. By destroying the habit in the
system.
3. By counteracting its influence.
but besides these other matters
are to be attended to (viz)
1. The abstracting particular
Symptoms
2. To obviate the sequelae
No medicine can be compared to
Mercury ^{with} is a med: ^{system of} that never
fails. ^{under proper management} Diff: Practitioners re-
commend Diff: preparations
of this medicine.
All the modes of exhibiting
it may be referred to 2 heads:

* § rendered active by title & union
with only mult & r

† & it may be united with diff^t countries
but then liable to the objection
to common & continent

Degree of common and united with
this very good under proper management

1. Those w:¹ are used topically
2. Those w:² are given inter-
nally.

The Unguent: Coral, is not
proper for open sores. —
highly matters will unite with the fluid
of the wound
of the common Merc. but
mercurial has been superseded
by other Merc. preparations
The led principal is oft sprinkled
upon the sores, and when a
caustic substance is wanted
this is very proper.

And a Solution of Corrosive
Sublimate is a very useful
application

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ gr} : \frac{3}{4} \text{ i} :: \frac{3}{4} \text{ i} : \text{of aq: ment} =$$
 and perhaps preferable to any

Some contend that bones which are
attempted to be cured by external
applications for fear of their
repercussive power - but cure
where ossification & absorption
not suffered to proceed there must be
~~more~~ likely hood of procuring a
restoration of health than if they
were neglected - &c -

Mercurial Application.

In the form of a Gargle it may
be of great service when the
Tonsils & Patches are affected &c.
particularly if combined with the
internal applic: of Mercury
alone is not to be relied upon;

but I — recommends the healing
of venereal sores by the applic:
of a solution of corrosive Sublim:

Mercury is sometimes employed
in the form of fumigation.

This undoubtedly a mode of in-
troducing it into the system

in its most active state, ^{and of edges}
but I have indicated a

this may be preferable to any
other mode — otherwise corrosive Sublimation

+unction in some persons will excite
various loosening, and compel us
to have recourse to opium.

Nothing more useful for this purpose
than unction on those parts where
Lymphs passing thro the Glands take
their rise - For if done on the heart
it will inflame - on the
inside of the thigh for Bubon

Sometimes Mercury is proposed
to be introduced into the system
by means of the Lymph: by
injections on the surface of the body
by ———— injections and
some into the Lymph near the valves
of ———— & stomach

+
When the Intest: Canal is partic-
ularly irritable or when the
virus has not fully entered the
system than the introduction
by means of the Lymph: is the
preferable method.

Whenever a Patient is Capable of
standing Discomfort I — recom-
mend it to be done.

Duncan thinks that no peculiar
advantages can result from this
mode of exhibition; but to smother
the virus in the system.

No. 7. Pharm: & Edin: (Ed.)

... that there was a particular
affinity between Z & Amalgam —
and from hence he deduces the nature
of Mercury's operation on Iron —
but His solution his Pills & Symp
are good —

123
but they must be extemporaneous
prescriptions — hence not prepared
with sufficient care — ∴ 7th

Commons

Bread is the best basis for y^e & Pills —
vid: Pharm: Edin:

3. The best mode of exhibition is by the mouth.
and we may employ either

1. The mild Mercurial Preparation ^{as}
^{proper for confirmed syphilis} —

2. The Acrie. These are most immediate
in their operation

The Common Merc: Pill is to be
considered as the most proper
mild preparation.

Salivation is of no other use than
^{sufficient}
to indicate that a ~~proper~~ quantity
has been introduced &c.

^{the patient on the verge of salivation}
^{of the progress}
But the effects of the mild pre-
parations are the most permanent
the quickest.

Hence the most serviceable in counteracting
the Saline preparation come
under this denomination.

Wiley's Pills
Calomel
Corrosive sublimate

It cannot be prepared to any advantage
unless in the very own machine

See Discard on this subject
or at the No. of Edin: Med: Comr

of all the acids. This is the
most mild and honest of ex-
hibition. Duncan has used
this with advantage wth oil
Preparatⁿ: had no effect & wth
more acid could not be born.
Calomel is in more common
use. In large doses it acts as
a purgative. In small quant.
it may be retained in the system
a length of time.

Cortex: Sublimis. This has not been
long employed for the present
time, but since it was
proposed by Van Swieten it
has been frequently had recourse
to. Its operation is very sudden
it is ^{much} disposed to ^{stimulate} ~~act~~ upon
the ^{surface of the lungs} ~~lungs~~.



It is more particularly adapted
to the operation of a system? for
no part of the machinery
can be retained in the system
for a length of time sh^d be re-
laid upon for a Radical Cure.
Many other Med^s. have been
recommended as alleviating
particular Symp^s? but we sh^d
never trust to any one of them
as a Radical cure.

44
Serpentine may remove one of the
sequences of Lues even at 8 feet.

45
Lobelia Syphilitica has never yet
been brought into Europe in
sufficient quantity to give it
fair trial - It said to be used by
the Indians with advantage

July 3. 1777.

has for a long time
been used in cases of Lues
venerea, and to some when the
syphilis failed. I am not the
author of this, but do not mean to
impute the virtues of this
to it may be of use when
combined with mercury. The
ancients pretended to cure with the
of mercury, yet when we en-
quire their Med. we find them
to be a large proportion of S.
copernicella acts best determining
the surface.

Mercur. is said to have cured alone
and even when it failed. The powers
of this are in no degree inferior to
those of Sarcopir. Cal: it perhaps may
be used with more advantage in Lues

of determining more to the sur-
face

Magnesia was first introduced
under the form of Fish-bone
Crack. The Direction is to
use of the Pharm. Prop. is
better.

Magnesia is given in various
forms, & the Direction of London
is much recommended, & seems
to be made chiefly of Magnesia and
gelatins for taking in Diet.

Magnesia is to be given with
caution it being one of the most
vegetables. It being gradation is
Many are used for clearing the
stomach & giving!!

The Constipation which probably may
arise from ferriaceous diet, when

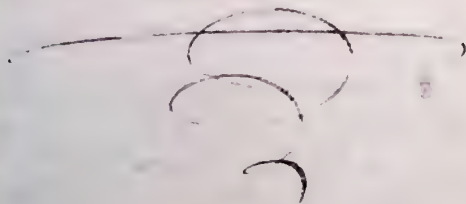
main ye is to be attended by
 Patient's mind. From: Part 1.
 from which, more frequently
 however there occurs, namely, this
 is to be remedied by changing the
 direction of mode of admini-
 stration. If this fails recur to
 may be had to operate, and in
 system for this purpose, productive
 of the best effects.
 situation was once thought
 necessary to the cure, but we are
 now convinced that it is not
 only does no good, but it is of in-
 service. It answers neither end
 nor that of indicating the ϕ to
 have entered the system - &
 as the same month has, this effect
 will be better to keep the Patient
 in the worst ^{situation} by his having his system
 changed with ϕ

I think you do too great honour
to be checked. Sulphur was
formerly thought to do this effec-
tually, but it is now well known
that nothing does it so soon & well
as Cal Glyster.

The pains ^{which remain after the virus is} G.C. are never com-
bated by Mercury moderate exercise,
^{conjoined with friction} or the P. or W. Bath, &
sometimes nothing will do this but
that increase of tone given by the
Cold bath. but this altho often useful
is very hazardous, & I have known
the severest attacks of acute
Rheumatism from it. we ought
not therefore to make use of it
untille Rest & exercise have
failed. I render the body very susceptible.

Wedge. about the same size, are
the very best known in the last
stage of the disease, and frequently
very distinct, when they are in
the stage of total liquefaction. it is here
that the ^{most effectual} ~~most~~ method of their
removal is the Plunging method, but
they are apt to return if this method
is not used ^{repeatedly} ~~repeatedly~~ ^{until} ~~until~~ ^{they} ~~they~~ ^{have} ~~have~~ ^{been} ~~been~~ ^{removed} ~~removed~~ ^{by} ~~by~~ ^{ligature} ~~ligature~~.
Therefore, therefore, they are the
most tedious and the most
permanently and indeed whether
the ligature or Plunging is used.
The Parastoma may be applied
while the original Stamina, the
Spermaticum has been made to
the testis, it gives much pain. The
same good effects result from
the use of solution of Pot. sub. & also
from that of Sub. Am. Salis. &

Regimen must be greatly varied
 according to circumstances —
 Great war with formerly engaged
 not so careful about it is more
 an equal temperature & it
 be preserved if possible —
 Disposition cured in some (lines)
 but the patient is ^{necessarily} ~~obliged to be~~
 exposed to various temperatures
 he sh^d wear flannel —
 Diet farinaceous, ~~He~~





Description will be chiefly confined
to the results, from which
it being the most frequent

Will it be
It may be justly ranked
as the opposite of the Medicine
and daily use. People dying
inches a day, being able to remove
this group?
Will it be idleness from their
not trifling Pains, from
common plagues of the life, but more of the
nature of the Lymphatic system
which, being improperly
managed, but above all others
in which. No part of the
Body where it may not begin
from which, if it is not con-
fined to glands, it more frequen-
tly arises there, and particularly
in the disease of the Stomach,
Lungs, &c.

The moment you see a man
very much affected, you may
be on absorption of cancerous
matter into the
system. Pain very violent & from
the skin in the part, w^{ch}
discharge white matter takes
place w^{ch} very tedious. These form
open ulcerations.

Terrible stories have been
told of the Cauterizing of the matter
we mention that the timing
of the operation should have been
entirely destroyed. It is giving
did to them ^{exaggeration} it is certain has
been ^{the irregularity of the} process of a crumpling. The
ulcers sores are thick and
attended with the test may back
the edges. This is a very bad sign.
The black spot comes from the

bottom of the sores.
hemorrhages of blood, for intolerance.
sometimes obstinate watchfulness
sometimes sometimes Coma.
The disorder sometimes
terminates in convulsions
but more frequently in
Electric power of

inclusion in applying d.c. —

D- has more than once known
two of the same family. Dye of
this disease

1774
The first of these is the
fact that the disease is
not confined to the
male sex. In many cases
we can trace it to chronic
disease. For example, in the
case of a patient who has
been suffering from
gonorrhea, we can trace it to
that disease. In other cases
it occurs without any
known cause &c. Some say
that it is an hereditary disease.
Duncan thinks that there
is ground for the supposition
that cancer in the uterus has communicated
the same affection to the
ovaries, the Fallopian tubes &c.

The theory of the humoral pathology of
the system, seems to be given
up, since the discovery of the
humoral pathology.



... the ...
... by ...
... from ...
... is ...
... system. ...
... to ...
... is ... performed on
... of the ... of ...
... being ... performed.
... of ... much
... to ...

... to give credit to D?
... we ... he is induced to
... that ... was a
... devil ...
... found to ... the ...
... given of it. ... have seen
... to result from it in
... both occult & open —
... seems to have been in
... -

and in such a form as to enter
the circulation, vs, item.

...but it will not
...enough to make it
...The
...~~more powerful~~
...~~to begin with the teacher~~
...~~leave~~ ... ~~at first in~~
... ~~only~~ ...

... This has been ...
... of good effect, but perhaps
... of a radical cure. For
... from ... to
... of the mind
... ~~the more~~ ... ~~considerable~~
... at any other time ...
... topical applications
... are ...
... this first ext: applic-
... I suppose it is
... I can't do any

See the theory of D. Hopkins

It is good in various other places

A semi-annual meeting was held
on the 1st of June, and the same
was held on the 1st of July, and the
same was held on the 1st of August.

How long are they the
 months in Ireland are nearly
 equal the friends are
 the same.

black shade of Solanum. This
red: sh. I don't perhaps know
medicine. &c.

Meyerstein. (Perhaps one of the
with some chance of success.
entirely at large open ulcerations are common.
Different medicinal waters, a
perhaps one of the best is the water of
when it has originated from
syphilis. But it is not to be
when a ulceration has come

Hot Lady in Ireland is said to have
been cured of a Cancer by a stroke
of lightening —

SEE — Goulard's publication
his reasoning is in many
particulars rejected —

This suggested by P. L. Brier —
SEE a Case by Power of Polacovich
in the last Vol: of Lond: Med: Comm

[illegible]



perhaps may be very hard to bear
and perhaps the only way to be
free of it. They may be taken
by means of some of the
theriacal wine (regeneration
to cancer; but after this little
quantity can be expected from 2^d & 3^d
and the close of the disease.
It is not to be expected to all cure all
the ^{pains} accompanying the disease
displaying the Cancer is
found incurable.

10 April 7. 1778

Gulaneau's Disease

Many of these are capable of being
and by the same means;
hence they are now had by
all sorts in the same Ship.
I mean to think that there
is a very great difference
between many of them;
and therefore ^{is of great} ~~is of great~~ that
the mode of raising them
is improper.

From The Flea

Is a disorder w^{ch} scarce needs
Description. It is common to
no age or even Country, tho'
when it has once gained the
- region of any Country

in appearance to indicate it
(bottom) If generally
when it appears on
the hands, small vesicles
"have a itchy sensation
tending inward. They then
become small blotches but
with the same feel - If the
care be attended to, it may
be prevented from spreading
however it will take up a
portion of the whole body &c.
will sometimes degenerate
to ulcerations, if there
is a long & daily occupation -
once decided to be of this
nature it is improper to
may always be cured the
management & death

which has been caused.

Thus with many other diseases of the skin is imputed to Indolence & laziness.

We must come to the local affection for it is not to be considered as a disorder of the system.

- The cure can only be obtained either from the local or the system.
1. By destruction of the matter.
 2. Destruction of the activity of it.

The first being impossible the second only is to be attempted.

often in the form of flames
and smoke were common
which more efficacious
than any other Med. - either
internally or externally. They gave
quite a cold silver in the
socket.

Finally appeared in the form of
ulcers to the effect of a machine
operation such as it sh^d be used for
several nights with intermittent
this part from use was removed
for several nights and began
again.

He said the De. in great trouble
we may use & hence of danger
he sh^d use it both externally
Internally it will then perhaps
never fail.

The Lactic acid has been
 recommended. Its name
 is another name that the
 Lactic acid contained in the
 tissue of Inflam^{ty}. it was first
 used abt. 20 years ago for the
 Persian Infection.
 (vide Med. Comment.)

R: Lact. Acid: ʒi a c 14
rectif. & c. 14

Duncan has never given the
 proper trial in the skin but in
 other cutaneous diseases with
 good success.

Mercury has also been employed
 both Internally & Externally

The officination is an unusual
med^o but if Sulphur
can ever be tried and app^o
voluntary in the form of
solid: of each: Salern: D-
mbs &c.

Laqueia, additional power
of being conjoined with Sulphur.
In form of the, ~~laqueia~~
When this mineral is properly
made there is no effect on the
system from the Mercury
Mineral waters have been also re-
commended but their use
is superseded by that of Sulphur.

Several preparations of Lead have
been used but there must give way
to the former mentioned Med^o.

Bloodletting, and other
have been used, but unneces-
- sarily, as Sulphur is a
- more certain means. But then
has performed a radical cure.

Cathartics are more useful
than the last mentioned med.
When the Patient is in this
case sh^d. before we begin our
external application, give
a purge, but this is only
to obviate symp^s.

Suppurating Abscess

Between these two there is a
 variety of things, for the
 inflammation is a short time but
 in the appearance of the skin.
 I mean under these heads con-
 sider all these diseases wth
 some more, & all the wth the
 discharge. I suppose wth
 a scaly.

The appearance wth these are
 more very common. wth these
 sent the appearance of the skin.
 (Reformation of the skin).
 of the face, extremities, & hands.
 a fixed red color sometimes
 & a dry scaly or a yellow matter

is contained in the
 off when it passes, over
 the whole body it will soon
 appear and not come again.
 &c.

It will oft admit of a tem-
 porary cure for a short time
 and returns again at certain
 seasons, more especially at
 the spring.

There is no cure w^h more
 commonly induces this &c.

It is an indication of a bad diet
 Hereditary. Some say much
 little reason that it is contagious
 many more causes of it are
 been assigned

1. By increasing the amount of
secretion of the sweat glands.
2. By increased excretion of the sweat
glands on the surface.
3. By increasing the amount of
secretion of the sweat glands.
4. By increasing the amount of
secretion of the sweat glands.
5. By increasing the amount of
secretion of the sweat glands.
6. By increasing the amount of
secretion of the sweat glands.
7. By increasing the amount of
secretion of the sweat glands.
8. By increasing the amount of
secretion of the sweat glands.
9. By increasing the amount of
secretion of the sweat glands.
10. By increasing the amount of
secretion of the sweat glands.

... the moral character
... from the fact that
... their conduct
... the ... the ...

... were given because
they imagined that patriotic
affection were the enemy
of the system being ...
... they are not ...
... indeed ... the system
... affected ... it is
... they ...
... we ...
not indeed the thought ...
... other case ...
... to diminish the ...
... to the ...
... supported ...
... sometimes ...

"What is a strong sign?"
 and for these purposes nothing
 is so valuable to glaucous salt.
 some brackish water & Polyeros etc.
 "Internal applications are used by the purgative
 system to the extent of determining to the point of the
 mineral waters are a true & complete
 and frequently with good effect.
 and only the water is but all
 have been given. They produce
 this effect & perhaps, by their
 different qualities are
 identified. Some have re-
 commended Dover's Powder
 to a considerable degree of heat
 and the warm bath combined;
 this is the most certain way
 of producing profuse sweat.
 This in some cases may be
 more, but as they particularly
 determine to the surface they
 may sometimes be of bad effect

...the ...
...the ...
...may ...
...from the ...
...Determined
...has been given
...internally & externally,
...as an ...
...to her ...
...the surface ...
...also
...a stimulant, and by its
...of ...
...may ...
...the surface &c.
...The ...
...is the best ...
...internally in its proper form
...may ...
...the ...
...mean ...
...good

and I think it would be
Ananias Crocata - Poultry in
Phil. Infract. will see
Med. on. D. This is one of those
active substances from which
we may expect considerable
effects. It being given by mistake
to a Person most grievously
troubled with a cutaneous
disease, and in a short time
his pimples? took a favorable
turn, & he recovered entirely.
since that time it has been
used & attended in some way
with good effect. Dr. D.
thinks he never saw any
good effect from it, indeed
he gave it in the form of a weak
creamy solution.

Fracture is probably
the most efficacious form of
treating it. The root the most
corrosive part of it. ^{a.s. j. l. p. r.}
White Stollenbone. John Drugg
in Pills &c. &c.
has given it the form of powder &c.
can give it to such a degree
to cause Vertigo &c. but with
any good effect. Wh. Mercury
therefore it is probably only of use
in the

External remedies are perhaps
more efficacious in the reformation
than any other. Med. Some
Practitioners say use it: or of
use them as we may repell the
symptoms
Humors &c. but this theory
is a pretty supported ^{life} reformation
is generally at the same time
as Druggs &c.

56 W.^m proper attention paid little
danger to be apprehended from
any ~~such~~ ^{adverse} ~~effects~~ ^{effects} -
Of all others the Codr. Sublim.
is the best, but among others
are employed, and in particular
cases are perhaps preferable
for very cautions are those Ma-
- cadrian as was hinted w.
The Caus were treated of.
Preparation of Lead
They are used in the form
of Cintments, but oftener in
that of lotions. This perhaps of the
form - aqua Saturnina, Sal of Syech: Saturn.
The Vitriol is used in the form
of lotion, I have used with good
effect.
amongst the best of this
country the common white
is used & sometimes with
good effect. As a bellying - good
I believe there has been use of it.

General observation of a mild nature
are not suitable for their use. The
parts of the body kept as clean
as possible & free discharge
therefore we
use scaps in the form of
a lotion, this is useful also
on account of the alkalies
it contains, as it is a stimulant
It has been & has been directed
internally either in powder or with water
the use of the latter, removing
pure; but at other times of little service
applied of an Emollient nature
such as Cream. Oils & Lard are
particularly useful for rough & dry
patches appear on the face.

When this Disease is in the slight
Degree advanced. it cannot be
mistaken for any other Malady.

It sometimes begins from
Infection, at others with
excoriation &c. The crust
off the crust is very thick 1st

is sometimes of yellow or green
but more frequently of grey
the Hair will come thro' the

Crust generally falls off -
The part generally appears
red & moist. Slight Ulcers
generally occur around the
vicinations, fetid & Itchy.

The progress is very slow
and never terminates favorably
of itself and ^{the} longer the Disease lasts

application of remedies the more
obstinate it becomes. Many
attached soon it is a very diff: of cure.
remote causes have been
often to recur —
ignored by Authors, but they
are most of them involved in
doubt. The want of due cleaning
by Duncan mentioned as the
the children of the same parents oft
have the malady —. It has been
said to succeed fever &c to prove
from a venereal taint. Some
say that it is contagious and
hereditary & — Doubts it. &
The greatest part of Practitioners
determined on it: is the
proximate cause. (viz) a diseased
state of the Bulbs of the hair &c.
Practice:
The cure either
by restoring the hair to their
sound state.
or removing them entirely

of the remedies.

It is in great measure a local disease: from Internal Med. little is to be expected b^t from external means. We must endeavor to prevent the injury which might happen by a change in the blood or circulation hence Purgatives have been recommended to obviate the symptoms arising from the ^{external} ~~medicinal~~ use of mercury and indeed are of service, but no radical cure can be effected by them. After the Head is restored to a sound state we sh^d. continue to employ them for some time and for this reason sometimes given at ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{intermittent} intervals. Refrigerant Purg^s as Glauber's Salt if the disagreeable Impression of Gambogin or such like

61
may be used.
Diaphoretics sh^d? never be used
unless ^{is} *sinica* combined with
caused by obstructed perspi-
ration. and y² - y⁴ may be considered
intended for a cure of a diff^t disease -
Iper Broth &c are not worth
considering.

Antimonial & Mercurial prepa-
rations have ^{been} used, but w^h over
good effects result from them
we must attribute to their
acting topically &c.
Observation 2 - looks upon us
totally unrepentant.

The External use of Mercury
before the crust has obtained
a considerable degree of thick-
ness or firmness.

mercurial friction with

62.

It lent Duncan thinks the application of the Porrosive Sublimite is preferable to any other mode of Cure. In order to the longer application of it the form of house is best. The Hair being close ^{get} shaved about the part. moistened with warm water it will be easily removed. D. has seen very good effects from it. Bug's Bris. combined w: some ointment of great service. Arsenic & - has never seen employed. Some ^{say} had effects as fatal convulsions have resulted from the use of it.

Sulphur in the form of ointment
made with Hog's Lard, has for-
merly been employed with success
but used a solution of kapor
sulphuris &c 1:ii. or iii in the
water.

The oil of vitriol wth Hog's lard
may be as cure.
But Oyster in its mild state has been
used. H. F. P. Delig. it will take away dirt
in cases where in it. Discharge
any Infusions of Tobacco has been of service
this place & many dry powders
slight cases - its power is narcotic
we have been advised as that of
stimulant & corrosive applicⁿ of the
apis Calamanitis &c but
great advantage &c
Bumcan does not advise them &c

mollients. Oleum, Sweet-
Butter, Hog's lard. These can't
be supposed by themselves to cure
but as cure they may serve.
often Incrustations.

64.

An application of a more
powerful and of a very
different nature remains
to be mentioned. This is a
Pitch Plaster, w^h must
be applied to the Itching Scalp,
it will attach itself to the
Hair and by this means we
may remove the bulbs of the
Hair and thus a radical cure
will be performed. This Curative
practice sh^d not be used w^h
Informs they not being able to
bear it. But w^h it strongly and
invincibly by other means at-
tacks a child, then rather than
continue to be troubled with

10. Lathome & Poirer they may^{be}
perhaps have sufficient resolution
to submit to this remedy.
Perhaps it sh^d only be employed in
partial manner — the space
of a crown piece covered at a time
lest the inflamⁿ sh^d be too freely
excited have been recommended
on the hypothesis of their affording
an outlet to morb^d matter —
this theory bad — nevertheless
the practice good

April the 10th 1777
 Neuroses or Nervous disorders

Tho all the Diseases referred to
 this ~~Disease~~ head are from
 the same source, yet do they fre-
 -quently require very dif-
 -ferent treatment.

Of Apoplexy. &c &c

Is one of those Diseases w^{ch} is evidently
 marked, in the space of a few hours
 it either terminates in Death or
 health. The first most commonly
 it sometimes attacks those who
 before were in perfect health -
 But in general Patients have
 Headach, Vertigo and insensi-
 bility previous to the fit.

They say they are seized with an
acute local pain of the head wth
influenced by vertigo and this
is accompanied by indistinct vision
of or both eyes. Involuntary
involuntary, total inability of mo-
tion &c. it is sometimes attended
with crying and at other times not.

He lies in a state of torpid sleep
wth he can't be awaked.

Urine, feces and blood commonly
discharged. Eyes prominent - Tongue

swelled hangs from the mouth
sometimes the limbs are perfectly

inactive at others there is a con-
volutive wr^g of legs and arms

eye lids oft open oft shut -
in general the breath is

The month. The Respiration
 is labored and attended with a
 peculiar kind of noise, w^{ch} is a very
 good characteristic mark.
 Pulse more strong than natural.
 Symp^s: diminish. Pulse grows
 weak, Froth succeed about the
 month and oft the the Patient
 dies convulsed. But sometimes
 the External senses return and
 there is some appearance of
 the internal senses, sometimes
 the Voluntary motions return;
 but not always entirely. a small
 degree of fever is oft left. a Paro-
 lytic disorder is frequently
 left. one side contrarily

the tongue frequently affected.
The memory often partially
sometimes entirely lost. And
the functions are disturbed.
There is no danger of conform-
ing it with any malady.

Infancy and youth seldom distur-
b it, old age is particularly
liable to it. Winter the time
general &c.

Hereditary. Short necked people
are predisposed to it particularly
the Lacinating may be referred
to 6 Heads ^{ances}
many circumstances determining bl.
the brain. as severe drinking
Injuries to the skull or brain
as blows &c.

3. Accidents respecting Diff:
circulation & to wit: the body
accidentally, as the respiration
of urine, Diff: (cutaneous & hepatic)
4. Such circumstances ^{stances} diminish the
flow of blood to the brain
as Hemorrhage. &c
5. By affections of the mind
and sentient principle
as intense study &c
6. By the action of narcotic
poisons.

The proximate cause consists in
a high degree of collapse &c
The action of the causes may be re-
ferred to 2 Heads -

1. By giving lesion to the Brain
itself.
2. By giving rise to a high
- state of temperature

(Practise.)

is required this disorder that
unless the disease immediate
no good effect can be expected.

The great object to be had in
view by Practitioners

to remove or counteract the
collapse w^{ch} is the proximate
cause of the disorder, w^{ch} may be done
either by removing the cause

or
by producing a state of excitement

w^{ch} may perhaps sometimes
be effected even wth the cause of
collapse continues to

The Radical cure can only be
expected

By removing w^{ch} gives rise to the disease
to the brain

By removal of the state of
torpor of the nervous energy.

Blood-letting. This tho' ge-
nerally employ'd yet may
perhaps be frequently pre-
judicial; but the prejudi-
ces of People wth infinite
very great impudence and
ignorance to a practitioner
sh^d he neglect it &c.

Wth It is attended with spontaneous
bleeding from the lancet then
great benefit is to be expected
from the lancet and wth a rupture
has happened in the vessels of the
brain then also proper.

Some recommend bleeding at
the ankle now exploded -

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When a severe bleeding in the
arm, and this certainly is the
best mode of procuring depletion.
Some recommend bleeding in both
arms at once, there are very
few instances in which this ad-
visable we sh^d. be very certain
of the cause before we attempt it.
Some say the Temporal artery,
with a large opening of the Jugular
Carotid w^h. would procure
depletion. It is unless a he-
morrhoidal tendency of the face.
The arm sh^d. be chosen, if
there be then the Jugular vein.
Various stimulating applications
are recommended, and applied
to the most delicate part of the

74
System. Volatile & instances,
friction, Caustic &c there
are very opposite to the former
treatment &c cond: exal:

When apoplexy proceeds from
compression &c then of use.

Volatile spirits sh^d? never be omitted.
Fet.

Stimulatives may be of service
when apoplexy proceeds from
an effusion of serosity, but we
can never be sufficiently
certain of the Cause to make use
of them.

Prickings under the hair's of Caustic
are not now commonly em-
ployed but Dermatan Prickings
There are cases where they may be

service.

April 11: 1777

jections of different kind are
also employed. I never whether
Emulsion 2 or Stimulant &

1. Milk and water Oil &c

2. Coliquial: Cuphorium

from each of these properly
applied ~~may produce~~
good effects may be derived.

But something is to be apprehended
from the subsequent

operation of them. The Emulsion
if attended to: no good effects are
yet to be seen.

Constitution of the legs can

cannot do harm and may be
of service &c.

Blisters may be of service and
can't easily be productive of
bad consequences. They are
stimulating &c. They have been
historically recommended for
that species of leprosy called
the scours, as they discharge
some serosity and promote ab-
sorption. Some have objected
to their use as ^{causing} a quickening
of Circulation &c. but I
think they sh^d. never be omitted.

Antisepsis to the Hands & feet
is also employed commonly

76

In this Case the External mode,
is more preferable to in-
ternal. As Suffocation
may arise &c.

But as many Internal ones
have been recommended it
will be proper to mention
them.

An erect posture or a brisk walk
is both at least whenever blood-
letting is proper &c.

Stimulating Med: as Spirit of
Rust, horn &c frequently diluted
are sometimes employed, and
External Stimuli are of
service Internal may be of service
and all the good effects of Stimuli

78
are capable of producing.
When there is a sufficient ap-
= pearance of Convalescence to in-
= duce us to believe the Patient
capable of once blowing. &c.

Emetics. When they can be
swallowed and after having
entered the system operate
they may be useful, but they
must be considered as the
most doubtful of the remedies
w^{ch} have been mentioned.

Wⁿ it arises from the rupture
of blood vessels may be of the
most consequence. I
w^d never advise to be employed.
But if they are to be in Part. Const.

(7)

and even when Cathartics are to
be used Tartar Emetic will
very well an. p. the purpose.

I - prefer injections.

Some say Cathart. Drastica,
are good Hydragogues, but
in the Hyd. Ceph: we do not
see any effect of that kind.

When every other remedy fails

some advise the Trepan -

but unless in cases where the

Order arises from an External

injury no good effects have

been known to result from it.

Paralysis.

It is an affection w^{ch} of late has
been adopted in very diff.
senses &c.

Duncan uses the Term in its
most extensive meaning.
He therefore considers the Palsy
to be present when the whole
or part of the body is so much
affected. That those limbs w^{ch} were
before ~~under~~ subject to the will
are now not under its guidance.

Frequently it takes place suddenly
but more often it comes impercep-
tibly as as a Companion or
follower of some disorder. He

Sometimes Palsy will be pro-
voked for a considerable time
before it arrives &c

Vertigo, want of ^{an memory} ~~memory~~, diffi-
culty of judgment, &c —

From the power of sense and Br²
is entirely lost. It varies much
with regard to the parts of the body
which it affects &c

When they are thus affected the Mus-
cles become soft and flaccid —

but in some cases they become
rigid. The skin always dries &

The limb affected is emaciated
unless it be stretched by an

Extensor swelling. It is
commonly a tedious complaint

82.

And often baffles the utmost skill of the Practitioner.

Not uncommonly however it terminates naturally in health. Sometime a Cure of a Pulsy has succeeded a Fever, a Diarrhoea, a Profuse Hemorrhage, by Disposition of the mind &c.

But in case removed thence - It generally continues thro' life and even arguments with it, so that it in time becomes totally incurable &c.

There is no danger of any taking it

5th

1. To loss of the persons injured
and
2. To injury of the conductor,
of it from w^h ever cause
produced.

April 13. 1777

Practice

The great object must be to
restore the communication
between the Brain and the
Nerves affected and this must
be attempted on 1 of 2 Principles
By obviating the Torpor &c
By removing the cause^{or}
more injurious to the Conductors
we & & & & &
Compression must always give
in obstinate and often an in-
curable disease.

When a Nerve has been separated
it will sometimes recover and
the sensibility of the part will be restored.

frequently be restored.

The Cases in w^{ch} we may expect to be of service in Diseases such as depending on the Nervous fluid. It is of consequence to consider whether this proceeds from a difference in secretion or in the modification of the fluid. But perhaps it may be from the former.

The 1st Indic: is to be performed by altering the state of the Brain from whence the Nervous process and this may be done by a Stimulus, acting on the Brain.

immediately on the Part itself,
it also seems doubly by action,
on the System in general.

Ad adhuc sub judice lis est.

Various modes of cure are suggested
by those spontaneous circumstances
which afford relief. particularly we
attend to these in the incipient
state of the disorder.

Discharge of Blood especially
Hæmorrhoidal one has often
produced a Cure. hence blood
letting is suggested; but it may
in some cases render the Disease
more difficult to Cure. It
may be looked upon as salutary
when the Disease proceeds from
Congestion on the Region in

of the nerves, from Blood &c.

Plethoric constitution being
affected by it w^d seems to indicate
this practice &c.

It sh^d be made use of only in the
incipient states. & not

Cathartics ~~with some~~ ~~the~~ ~~are~~
~~the~~ ~~use~~ of the ~~are~~ are more
extensively useful in the ~~case~~
than C: S. They are amongst
the most sudden means of relief
of the venosity. But they are not
calculated for torpid habits.

In ^{habits} Hydropic cases we sh^d more
especially employ them &c.

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Some prefer the stimulating action
and hydragogue purges
others the refrigerant.

Both may in certain cases be
of service.

The last are admissible only in
plethoric habits.

The 1st when there are serious
congestion of the

Emetics and Emetics both the
one and the other of these is some-
times used with advantage; but
there must be extreme to depend
on the agitation they cause. They
may in consequence of their
function to produce instances
are

90.

They have been said to restore suddenly a Paralytic tongue to its primitive state. and some say that their effects are not confined to the H^d? but that they will oft procure advantage to the Extremities.

Upon the whole this Plap is a deficient one, and better Remedies may probably be used. Asarum the best even for agitation. *Dr. Puls: Sternut* or per se.

Meacuanha and Tartar Emetic are the best Emetics. ^{Other} Some Mineral ones have been advised

Dr. Puls: Mineral: as an Emetic but from no particular advantage

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But if any Emetic is to be preferred
to Meas: Imitated Sh! be chosen.

100 Perole is Dependent on a con-
stition of blood in the h! they
must be prejudicial; hence
they sh! never be used when the
complaint comes on suddenly.

101 They are most adapted to the late
stages, and particular to cases of
Spas.

102 Utinela 15. Of the Epihastics
Rubeoventis

103 Dose: Therapeut: (that they may
be of service they at least cannot
be prejudicial. T X D

104 Spas, with nettles operated only by
stimulating

Blisters are more likely to prove
and are less liable to do mischief if
they are employed near the Head
not on the limbs affected.

Spasmodic Seizures on the limbs
affected are attended wth danger.

Stimuli can't be taken internally
have sometimes been given.

The chief med^s of this class
M^d. and Salt: of Hartshorn. Guaiac.

Sc & r

Tonics

Last of Med. - Comment:

some say Electricity operates by
means of sedative powers. (1, 9)
People are killed by lightning
This by inducing Collapse &c

In the form of simple Electri-
fication or Insolation wth shocks
being taken.

By drawing shocks during
the time of Insolation
or under the form of shocks.

Whether the Collapse be induced
in primary or secondary manner
Subsides &

In 2 first modes it acts in a
transient manner, hence it
is in torpid Paralysis.

may perhaps sometimes cure

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When the disorder depends on the
Conductors.

This it does by altering the
state of the brain in general
and it operates when under the
form of shocks by affecting that
part of the brain from whence
the nerves ~~are~~ throwⁿ: The Electric
matter passes directly.

Shocks taken are perhaps the
~~most~~ safest. They are per-
haps never exceptionable;

They are equally applicable
at every part of the disease,
of = benefit? In the faint
and indeed more powerful.
Shocks if they can be given w?

Safety are undoubtedly the best

in immediate case is not to be
expected: health has been restored
after some months apparently
ineffectual exhibition of it, and
others have failed in making
the experiment: even when it has
the most favorable appearance,
since we sh. dubious concern =
making the Prognosis. We sh.
over omit it, b. begin it by
trying sharks and before we
desert it we sh. try it all it,
ours.

Epilepsy

This is characterized by strong involuntary motions of the limbs.

No one can convey an adequate of the appearance taking place during the fits.

A Person so affected by it falls, insensible to the ground; and loses all power of mind and body respecting volition. That is there occurs a total abolition of both Internal and External Senses. The whole body and every individual part is most hideously distorted. Afterwards there is a particular flow about the mouth. There is a manifest cessation of blood in the h?

The face is bloated, tongue swelled
and hangs out of the mouth, &c
with grind. often broke leg etc.

High degrees of delirium, some-
times groan are uttered, at others
articulate sounds. Emission of
sweat, urine and stool of venous —
frequently of blood from mouth
and noses. Prostration and sleep,
closes the Paroxysm.

April 16 1779

In y^e Phenomena of the fits there
 is little variety. Sometimes
 tho they are in some measure
 Periodical they suddenly
 attack the Patient. at other
 times. They are preceded by
 pain in the Head, want of app-
 ared vertigo, Dimness of the
 Eye: The Pupil appears dilated
 the vessels of the adnata are
 often considerably distended
 wth blood and not uncommonly
 an inflammation takes place
 Some times they are preceded by
 a flow of Urine, a Groaning,

but not particular. but by indication the
approach of the fit is the aura
epileptica. It was observed by
Duncan to be the ⁱⁿ the Palmar
the ~~Hand~~. It arises up to the
head &c.

The Consequent symptoms admit
very great variety. The functions
during the fit are much affected.
and frequently this affection
continues, after. It is quick
and small, but sometimes
slow. Sometimes
it terminates in sleep
a high degree of torpor &
Action here not conscious
having been in a fit, and
then there is no injury felt
except from strokes &c

Distortion has however been
 known to result from it.
 The Periodic times are ^{very} ~~very~~ ^{various}
 hours, days, months, years,
 they are sometimes so frequent
 that the Patient can not be
 said to be free from them.
 a fit last from 5 minutes
 to an hour, and there are inst-
 -ces of their lasting for days; but
 not all the time convulsive
 but for hours in a state of too
 -prof.

There are many Diseases w^h are in ap-
 -parently ~~resemble~~ ^{resemble} this.
 as Apoplexy - & -

The Convulsions ^{are} sometimes at-
 tended Apoplexy are confined to the
 extremities and are not strong.
 The Fits in Convulsions are not
~~confined~~ ^{confined} to one ^{part of the} ~~part of the~~
~~body~~ but vary their seat.
 Hysterics ^{are} resemble Epilep-
 tic fits. but we can dis-
 tinguish between them by the
 Globus Hyst. The sense of op-
 pression but particularly
 the affection of senses.
 Hysterics The Patient is al-
 ways sensible throo the whole
 The Fits
 causes. w^{ch} regard to them we
 are much in obscurity.

They ft: can be traced to acci-
dents, tho often also they
occur wth any evident cause.

Predisposition is in this Ma-

lady always necessary, but

as wth this I depend we know

not. Some contend that it is

hereditary, but this want

proof. Tho the appearance of

a fit wth an adult comes not

such a disease in himself; yet

in Children this effect has

been produced

There seems to be a peculiar

predisposition in the moving

fibres to be contracted. That is

then perhaps a Degree of irrita-


2dly &c &c

The occasional causes are very
various.

Fright, Joy, Anger & similar
Mechanical Peril: to the brain
by needles in writers & -
hence by splinters of the skull
from fractures, &c & -
by irritation of the nerves at
distances. But this must
first be communicated to the
brain itself. Med: (say wide

a similar manner also it
may take place from other ma-
ladies, as Small Pox, Measles.
H? &c continued &c & -
Causes seem to act by giving
irritation.

Mental
Chemical
Mechanical
Causes & External

and these may either have
 their influence by acting ~~top~~
 inly on the brain or in a second-
 ary manner by means of the
 nerves. 

This I rec^d: alter the mode of ac-
 -ting of the brain a secreting or-
 -gan and hence the fluid humor
 is affected.

but the brain is not ^{as} ~~an~~ ^{an}
 secreting organ affected but also
 as giving motion to other fluids

The Great Phen: to 2 heads

1. To affections of Mental facul-
 ties.
2. To Convulsions & agitation.

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probably the affection of the func-
tions may result from the
whole

April 17: 1881

The Great and first object is

1. To remove the stimulus
2. To prevent its having effect on the perceptive or motor faculties.

(By removal of irritating cause)

1. By preventing the propagation of the irritation ^{to the brain} by the occurrence
2. By counteracting the influence of such stimulus

To remove the Irritable state

Many specifics have been proposed
since in a former vol. but all
have been no sooner known
than rejected.

3 Heads of Med:

Those w^{ch} only befo^{re} to prevent
the fit from coming on

Those w^{ch} during the fit are
to be employed

The means of Cure w^{ch} during
the Intermission may be employed
to prevent the return

We sh^d avoid all exciting causes,
fear, anger and w^{ch} ever affords
mental stimuli. Every irritation
must be prevented if possible &

Hypochondriasis

This disease is by many writers
confounded wth Hysteria, but
this is perhaps improper —
Why ~~the~~ has written being we
upon the Neuroses but he has
conjoined Hypochond. & Hyster
Cullen has distinguished the
See his Synopsis. The Symp^{ts}
in Hypi: are well described by
Baines in his Thesis 1777.

The Symp^{ts} are of two kinds
1st Mental. Timorous & sad, but
not so much as in Melancholia
not so silent nor so obstinate.
Patients talk and think of their
malady. 2nd Corporal. Stomach

empt. appetite irregular & when
sick, craving for particular
materials, but even these cause
uneasiness in the stomach - an
acid fluid oft arises in the
mouth - watery fluid is oft
spit - heat in the stomach with
bain - wind causes the most
severe sympt. Borborygmi,
flatus &c - vital functions
are oft disturbed - Respiration
difficult particularly in bed.
then palpitation of the heart
obvious both to the Patient &
others - oft very troublesome.
and during the progress of the
disease takes place in the daytime
affects the Pulse which is subject

to intermissions — sudden
 and partial increases of heat &
 cold in the extremities & back —
 excretions affected — Spleen
 bowed in general but not so
 obstinately as in Dyspepsia
 — tenesmus — mucous di-
 charge, this however not
 universal for sometimes lo-
 fetid wth viscid & black colored
 matter — Urine oft copious
 and limpid, at other times
 scanty & high colored — Sleep left
 oft during the whole of the night
 or else disagreeable dreams —
 very various are the symptoms
 approached — as here in various

maladies. Hemorrhoids - fauride
scites; of itself it is not
dangerous -

Diagnosis

There are many diseases with
which it may be confounded - and
is best known by the absence
of the pathognomonic signs of
other maladies. Dyspepsia
& Hysteria are the most likely
to be confounded with it

In Hysteria there is a fickleness
and levity of temper; in Dyspep-
sia a sedateness
and gloominess - Sweet
complexion, dark curly hair

rough skin &c. Propensities
not easily excited, but
violent when roused - The
inverse of the Proposition is
true - not itself universal.

Temperament ought not
to enter the definition &c.

Rarely occurs more early
than 40 - perhaps oft hereditarily

Males more liable to it
than females - The sitting

causes are obscure but oft in-
crease study, sedentary life,
obstructions, repulsive &c.

Proximate Cause - Not pro-

of the system in general particularly of the alimentary canal - If it depends on disorder of the nervous system then restore activity

Practice

Remedies made use of rather eclectic -

1st Remove Torpor, which must rather effected by regimen than any thing else.

All kinds of vegetable diet where flatulency or acid - and even with worm there is acid in the stomach - Magnesia - : Aniseed food in a solid state - salted

of high seasoned, smoked
beef, Ham, Derrings oft-
digested by them wth they cant
bear. Stale. These may
alleviate but not remove
the complaint - They sh^d not eat
heartily because of the weak-
ness of the Digestive ^{organs} ~~system~~

Small meals & frequent.
Drink must be regulated
by trial - Malt liquor
inconvenient in general.

Brandy & water perhaps -
Exercise tends to health
much. Sometimes
Dyspepsia occurs wth

laboring people but rarely if
not to use too much exercise
Dress back best - else. Chair
some like sailing & to warm
climates - change of tem-
perature good warm
induces irritability - warm
bathing recommended by
men those who can find
it. Gynaecia reprobate
the practice - but when
clearly marked perhaps
very good to great extent
& used in France at 80° of
Carenheit's Therm. used for
days together - Britain at
Glennville & Ashbrook &c.

& comprise perhaps of service
 Stimulant, antispasmodic
 fetid gums of service
 produce discharge of
 wind, obviate of palpitations
 & Bitters are
 sometimes good.
 They are however liable to
 abuse for if they be used
 for long time they become
 encephalic. - Absorbents
 particularly calomel & mag-
 nesia - Some advise
 Chalybeates - These perhaps
 may be detrimental - over
 mineral waters - Bitters
 perhaps for morbid

irritability
Water impregnated with small
air used etc. Sometimes
diminishing affections of the
stomach ^{or} arising from
torpor - but to be used
in a sparing manner - a
simple infusion of Cham-
flowers obviates constipation
oft. of use in the stomach
with ^{the} great diff: however
rare in the choice. Aloetic
purgers - sometimes however
disagreeable. Pl. Ricini
oft found best - saline
purgers oft. Soluble tartar
can be used wth opium in small
doses; but trial must determine

with respect to mental
affections turn the attention
of the Patient from his affec-
tions, and prevent thought
and Anxiety

Hysteria

This is a very frequent disease,
not so much so however as
Sydenham supposed. It

appears in very various forms
see Sydenham, Whytt &
Hoffmann particularly

The History divided into
1st Hysterical symp^t

as affections of the Abdomen
Genal &c. Pain in the

had so much knowledge &c.

Proper hysterical fits
are described by various
authors - forms diversified -
often lasting or of very
short duration - the fits occurring
spontaneously in the latter
total loss of sense - motion
in the former - sense of heat
rising in the throat - constriction
of the throat - Glob: Hyst: But
not absolute pathognomonic
symptom, but serves much
to characterise the malady -
sometimes disease consists
of fits only, at others more.

up of symph² as oph both
 conjoined. Various remote
 causes. Rather females than
 males. Short time of
 menstruation particularly
 of stonies most general with
 sanguine temperaments;
 reddish colored hair, soft
 fine skin. Hereditary
 - hereditary to it may
 be acquired by it ever in
 - due irritability -
 Tea perhaps of itself operates
 this way - but the hot
 - water acts also - The
 exciting cause of symph²

are very obscure in general -
whether - viz est de?
It may frequently be traced
to stimuli composed of mental
anger - fear - &c. a parent may
There are very useful to lead to
spasmodic convulsion. Prescribe
one to cure.

Practice. Object of cure
to be heads.

Remove spasmodic stricture

Review & return.

to action plus the last?

Review the action of stimulus

Take away state of body wth
renders it liable to be acted
upon

See Adam's Thesis - J. C. G. G.

Proctor of Cure to 2 Cases.

1. Means during Paroxysm.

2. Means during intervals.

They may in general be supposed to form their course with safety. The Remedy Antispasmodic of the kind of a sedative kind seems to be the best. This will often prevent the accession of spasm during fit will mitigate. That we are much restricted in the exhibition of it. Much exertion an immediate effect. When spasm disappears.

from - in Bolus or better ¹²⁵ ¹⁰⁰
but in this country rarely good
hence disappointment -
Campfire of burned up good
effects not so much in
operation - Rather to anti-
cipate than mitigate than
very long continued fits by
frequent dose of good but not
anomalous signs & particularly
warm water to the surface of
the body in various forms -
Pedicularis etc. This very
good, particularly in Typhoid
fever - rather mitigate
than anticipate and against
anomalous signs rather

course - not always. Inroak
of tobacco, feathers, Absorption
oft course - if not immediately
oft when used in succession
they will succeed

Means during intervals
removal of occasional causes
depends upon proper manage-
ment. viz / removal of
external or mental stimuli

Predisposition consists in a
morbid mobility. Irritability
may oft be removed.

1. By evacuation
2. By Depletion
3. By Dissection.

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1. Bleeding if hebitual in-
dues plethora. & parties
if refrigerant very good.
Some advice I never there not
so certain or immediate as the
first. There diet has produced
sometimes a radical cure,
2nd from mobility caused by
plethoria.

2nd When from exhaustion
you than liberal & restorative
rich.

3. But some most effective
some & bracing regimen -
Dry, and climate & solid food.
Regular exercise. Bitters &
Aromatics, 10% Pomo. best

of vegetable Sarsaparilla, - Phosphates,
gout - Gills, Phosphates & Salt Phosphates.
Pills, or powders. Water.

Preparations of Sarsaparilla
more useful here than in
Chilesey - Cold bathing had
not met in every case. I fear
than early it may be bad
than high degree of Delirium
in anition ~~and~~ ~~and~~ ~~and~~

